

IE School of GPA and RAIA NOW 2022 Summer Research Program



SCHOOL OF
GLOBAL & PUBLIC
AFFAIRS



A RAIA profile on:

Annalena Baerbock

Fourth part of a six part series on climate
leaders ahead of the 2022 COP27 in Egypt.

Author: E. Püren San

Editor: Joshua Dario Hasenstab



Cofinanciado por
la Unión Europea

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Annalena Baerbock: The Facts	4
Annalena Baerbock's Stake	8
The controversy of nuclear, and Germany's dependence on fossil fuels	8
Russia's invasion of Ukraine and Germany's energy mix	10
International Climate Policy	12
Annalena Baerbock in the face of current and environmental challenges	14
Annalena Baerbock's Defining Moment	15
A Brief Background of Germany's Federal Government and the Greens	16
The Duopolistic Power of the Green Party and its Factions	17
The 2018 Party Elections	18
Baerbock's 2018 Election Speech	19
Analysis and Impact of Baerbock's 2018 Candidacy Speech	20
Annalena Baerbock's Solutions	22
Baerbock's Domestic Solutions	22
Baerbock's Solutions Regionally and Internationally	25
Annalena Baerbock's Impact	28
The Impact of Baerbock's Policy Outlook Domestically	28
Regional and International Impacts of Baerbock's Policy Outlook	31
Advantages and Limitations of Baerbock's Solutions	33
Conclusion	36
Bibliography	39

Sponsorship: This report is a collaboration between the IE School of Global and Public Affairs and RAIA NOW gUG under the umbrella of the 1Planet4All Project.

"1Planet4All is a project that seeks to promote the active participation and commitment of European youth in the fight against the climate emergency. It is part of the DEAR program of Education for Development and Awareness, an initiative of the European Commission Commission and with the support of 14 development and humanitarian aid NGOs—including Ayuda en Acción (Aid in Action)—the 1Planet4All project seeks to bring together young individuals to help achieve the 2023 objectives."

The author, editor and publisher declare no conflict of interest.

Introduction

"Police's water cannon from the anti-war and nuclear protests organized by the Green Party and the cakes eaten as a family at home afterwards."

These are the two prominent memories engraved in Annalena Baerbock's memory as she recalls her childhood. Baerbock's memory depicts "a mix of cozy middle-class radicalism that sums up the Green Party today, and explains its current mass appeal."¹ As she was born in the same year as the Green Party was founded, 1980, it was almost destined for Annalena to become the co-leader of the Greens. In time she ascended to the foreign ministry as not only the first female foreign minister of Germany but the first foreign minister who appointed global warming as her central policy issue and pledged to put international climate policies front and center.²

This profile will analyze Annalena Baerbock through the lens of climate action and encompass four sections devised to provide a thorough examination of Baerbock's motivations, actions and influence. Each segment aims to give a clear understanding of what makes Annalena Baerbock a climate leader and how far reaching and impactful her actions and influence are. The four segments to be covered are Baerbock's **stake, defining moment, solutions, and the impact of policies in action**.

Analyzing Baerbock's **stake** is crucial to understand the key environmental challenges and issues Baerbock aims to solve and how climate, as well as the challenges, relate to Baerbock as a green politician and a climate leader.

Throughout Baerbock's career her stake has focused on making the domestic and global political actors understand that climate action is not only an environmental fight. Hence, Baerbock argues its betterment encapsulates the solution to various international matters from global justice to politics, society, survival, economics, and even security. Baerbock's ideological aim is to raise awareness of how interconnected climate action truly is on a global scale — and hence more acute than perceived — through creating a multifaceted system that is powered through green, sustainable agreements; and is developing and functioning without disregarding climate action.

Identifying the **defining moment** of Baerbock provides a snapshot to the profile. It enlightens key moments that are pivotal to her becoming a climate leader.

¹ Damien McGuinness, "Annalena Baerbock: Woman Who Could Be Germany's next Chancellor," BBC News (BBC, April 19, 2021), <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-56798783>.

² Deutsche Welle, "Germany's New Foreign Minister Puts Climate 'High up' on Diplomatic Agenda," DW.COM, December 9, 2021, <https://www.dw.com/en/germanys-new-foreign-minister-puts-climate-high-up-on-diplomatic-agenda/a-60065408>.

Annalena Baerbock commenced as a climate leader with the 2018 elections as she was elected co-chairperson with Robert Habeck to the Green Party. This marked the beginning of her career as a determined and green political leader. As the 2018 elections sparked the emergence of Baerbock's political career, it marked a crucial point for the Green Party as well. The Green Party elected its two co-chairs, Baerbock and Habeck, who are to carry the party into the federal government in 2021 after sixteen years of absence.³

Studying the proposed **solutions** of Baerbock allows this profile to gather patterns and presents a bigger picture of the kind of policies she is inclined to push for as well as implement given the extent of her power.

Annalena Baerbock's proposed solutions have consistently increased collaboration and unity among departments, unions, states, and organizations. Additionally she connects climate action and green policy approach to each policy, initiative, and project undertaken due to her mentality that 'a policy should not solve a problem at the expense of the environment or be found out later that it had been harming the environment'.

Inspecting the individual's policies in action allows the profile to assess the **impact** of the decisions made by the individual and their effects in regards to political and societal spheres and personal aftermath.

This profile is to analyze Baerbock's policies under three categories: domestic, regional, and international. Specifically looking at the interdepartmental changes Baerbock executed within foreign ministry such as moving international climate policy to the Foreign Ministry from the Environment Ministry, advocating to phase out fossil fuels and turn to the production of green energy to solve dependency issues in the EU, and launching a global "Climate, Environment, Peace and Security Initiative" during Germany's G7 Presidency.

Annalena Baerbock: The Facts

Annalena Charlotte Alma Baerbock, who assumed office on December 8, 2021, is Germany's first female foreign minister. Baerbock is a German politician from the party Alliance 90/The Greens and served as the co-leader of the party along with Robert Habeck in office from January 27, 2018, to January 29, 2022. Prior to assuming her position as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baerbock had been elected as the party's candidate running for chancellor for the 2021 elections becoming only the second woman after Angela Merkel to be selected their candidate for chancellor by a substantial German political party.

³Roderick Kefferpütz, "Germany's Getting-to-Power Couple: Robert Habeck and Annalena Baerbock," Institut Montaigne (Institut Montaigne, July 11, 2022), <https://www.institutmontaigne.org/en/blog/germanys-getting-power-couple-robert-habeck-and-annalena-baerbock>.

She was born in West Germany, Hanover in 1980. She has described growing up "between sugar beet fields and football pitches" with two sisters and two cousins in an old farmhouse in Schulenburg, a village near Hannover.⁴ It was a progressive household with political views such as anti-war and anti-nuclear stances. Her parents, a mechanical engineer and a social education worker, took their children to demonstrations against the Reagan administration's stationing of Pershing missiles in West Germany and against the nuclear waste disposal facility at Gorleben⁵. The depiction of Baerbock's upbringing sheds a clear light to the shaping of her values and political views, which later turned into her political stance and central policies. Coming from a crowded family shows where the importance of unity, collaboration, and togetherness were embedded to her psyche, which later on laid the foundations of Baerbock's policy outlook based on collaboration.

Between the years 2000 to 2004, Baerbock completed degrees in political science and public law in the University of Hamburg, while working as a journalist for the *Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung* until 2003. Apace with her studies and journalism, Baerbock completed internships at notable establishments such as Deutsche Presseagentur, Norddeutscher Rundfunk, and the Council of Europe⁶ before attending London School of Economics (LSE), where she invested in her education abroad to complete a one-year master course in public international law.⁷ London, however, was not the first time Baerbock left Germany to study abroad. At the age of 16 Baerbock attended the boarding school Lake Highland Preparatory School in Orlando, Florida.⁸ This display of cosmopolitanism was introduced to Baerbock from her upbringing and extended to her adult life and career.

⁴Jeremy Cliffe, "Annalena Baerbock: The Woman Who Could Become Germany's First Green Chancellor," New Statesman, June 15, 2021, <https://www.newstatesman.com/long-reads/2021/04/annalena-baerbock-woman-who-could-become-germanys-first-green-chancellor>.

⁵Jeremy Cliffe, "Annalena Baerbock: The Woman Who Could Become Germany's First Green Chancellor," New Statesman, June 15, 2021, <https://www.newstatesman.com/long-reads/2021/04/annalena-baerbock-woman-who-could-become-germanys-first-green-chancellor>.

⁶NDR 1 Niedersachsen, ed., "Annalena Baerbock: Aus Pattensen ins Kanzleramt?," NDR.de - Nachrichten - Niedersachsen - Studio Hannover (NDR, April 19, 2021), https://web.archive.org/web/20210419153038/https://www.ndr.de/nachrichten/niedersachsen/hannover_weser-leinegebiet/Annalena-Baerbock-Aus-Pattensen-ins-Kanzleramt,baerbock180.html.

⁷FOCUS Online, "Baerbock Zahlte Knapp 11.300 Euro Für Auslandsstudium in London," FOCUS online (FOCUS online, May 29, 2021), https://www.focus.de/politik/deutschland/gruenen-chefin-baerbock-zahlte-knapp-11-300-euro-fuer-auslandsstudium-in-london_id_13330376.html.

⁸Jaanvy Gill, "Annalena Baerbock Family, Net Worth, Parents, Husband, Children," Haq Express News, May 5, 2022, <https://haqexpress.com/annalena-baerbock-family-net-worth-parents/>.

In 2005, Baerbock became a member of Alliance 90/The Greens⁹ and was a trainee at the British Institute of International and Comparative Law (BIICL). After completing her masters degree Baerbock worked in the office of Member of the European Parliament Elisabeth Schroedter¹⁰ and from 2008 until 2009 worked as an adviser for the parliamentary group of the Alliance 90/The Greens in the Bundestag on foreign and security policies¹¹. From 2009 to 2012 Baerbock occupied a seat as a member of the executive board of the European Green Party in Brandenburg¹². In 2013 Baerbock became elected to the Bundestag¹³, the parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany¹⁴.

Furthermore, Baerbock was a member of the Committee on European Affairs and the Committee on Economic Affairs and Energy during her first term and served as a speaker for climate policy in her parliamentary group¹⁵. Later, Baerbock participated in numerous United Nations Climate Change Conferences of Warsaw (2013), Lima (2014), Paris (2015), and Marrakesh (2016). In 2017, she became one of the Green Party's members for the negotiation team leading the coalition talks with the CDU/CSU, Christian Democratic Union of Germany and Christian Social Union respectively, and FDP, Free Democratic Party.¹⁶ Baerbock negotiated on the Committee on Families, Seniors, Women and Youth.

⁹Tilman Steffen, "Zeit Online," ZEIT ONLINE | Lesen Sie zeit.de mit Werbung oder im PUR-Abo. Sie haben die Wahl., April 19, 2021, <https://www.zeit.de/politik/deutschland/2021-04/gruene-nominieren-annalena-baerbock-als-kanzlerkandidatin>.

¹⁰NDR 1 Niedersachsen, ed., "Annalena Baerbock: Aus Pattensen Ins Kanzleramt?," NDR.de - Nachrichten - Niedersachsen - Studio Hannover (NDR, April 19, 2021), https://web.archive.org/web/20210419153038/https://www.ndr.de/nachrichten/niedersachsen/hannover_weser-leinegebiet/Annalena-Baerbock-Aus-Pattensen-ins-Kanzleramt.baerbock180.html.

¹¹Tilman Steffen, "Zeit Online," ZEIT ONLINE | Lesen Sie zeit.de mit Werbung oder im PUR-Abo. Sie haben die Wahl., April 19, 2021, <https://www.zeit.de/politik/deutschland/2021-04/gruene-nominieren-annalena-baerbock-als-kanzlerkandidatin>.

¹²NDR 1 Niedersachsen, ed., "Annalena Baerbock: Aus Pattensen Ins Kanzleramt?," NDR.de - Nachrichten - Niedersachsen - Studio Hannover (NDR, April 19, 2021), https://web.archive.org/web/20210419153038/https://www.ndr.de/nachrichten/niedersachsen/hannover_weser-leinegebiet/Annalena-Baerbock-Aus-Pattensen-ins-Kanzleramt.baerbock180.html.

¹³Bettina-Schellong Lammel, "Völkerrechtlerin Aus Potsdam: Annalena Baerbock," Deutscher Bundestag, December 1, 2014, https://www.bundestag.de/webarchiv/textarchiv/2014/kw49_wege_politik_baerbock-343548.

¹⁴Eckart Thurich, *Pocket Politik: Demokratie in Deutschland*, vol. 4 (Bonn, Nordrhein-Westfalen: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, 2011).

¹⁵Bettina-Schellong Lammel, "Völkerrechtlerin Aus Potsdam: Annalena Baerbock," Deutscher Bundestag, December 1, 2014, https://www.bundestag.de/webarchiv/textarchiv/2014/kw49_wege_politik_baerbock-343548.

¹⁶Nora Jakob, Katja Joho, and Silke Fredrich, "Trittin Und Kretschmann Im Jamaika-Sondierungsteam Der Grünen," Bundestagswahl: Trittin und Kretschmann im Sondierungsteam (Wirtschaftswoche, September 25, 2017), <https://www.wiwo.de/politik/deutschland/bundestagswahl-2017/wahlticker-trittin-und-kretschmann-im-jamaika-sondierungsteam-der-gruenen/20359254.html>.

On January 27, 2018, Baerbock was elected as one of the equal chairpersons for her party along with Robert Habeck at the federal level. In 2019, Baerbock got re-elected with 97% of the votes,¹⁷ the highest-ever percentage of votes achieved by the party¹⁸. On June 12, 2021, Baerbock became the confirmed candidate for chancellor of her party¹⁹ becoming only the second woman to run for such a high political position after Angela Merkel and the youngest-ever candidate to be nominated²⁰. Even though Baerbock lost the chancellorship to now German Chancellor Olaf Scholz, under her leadership, the Greens won 118 seats in the Bundestag making it the best result in the party's history²¹.

Following the elections, as a part of a traffic light coalition, a government coalition of the three parties, the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD - red), the Free Democratic Party (FDP - yellow), and The Greens²² led by Chancellor Scholz. With that Baerbock was named Foreign Minister and became the first woman to ever hold the position.

Baerbock remains as one of Germany's most popular politicians, currently second most popular,²³ especially over her handling of the disruptions in Europe's energy and supply chains due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, February 24, 2022, and whilst Germany's foreign policy encountered crucial changes; as the nation is drafting its first national security strategy under Baerbock's leadership.²⁴

¹⁷Ilman Steffen, "Zeit Online," ZEIT ONLINE | Lesen Sie zeit.de mit Werbung oder im PUR-Abo. Sie haben die Wahl., April 19, 2021, <https://www.zeit.de/politik/deutschland/2021-04/gruene-nominieren-annalena-baerbock-als-kanzlerkandidatin>.

¹⁸Beate Tenfelde, "Annalena Baerbock, Der Heimliche Star Der Grünen," noz, December 31, 2019, <https://www.noz.de/deutschland-welt/politik/artikel/annalena-baerbock-der-heimliche-star-der-gruenen-blitzkarriere-seit-2013-20374725>.

¹⁹Melissa Eddy, "German Greens and Conservatives Choose Chancellor Candidates," The New York Times (The New York Times, April 19, 2021), <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/04/19/world/europe/germany-greens-chancellor-annalena-baerbock.html>.

²⁰Tagesschau, ed., "Baerbock Soll Kanzlerkandidatin Der Grünen Werden," tagesschau (tagesschau.de, April 19, 2021), <https://web.archive.org/web/20210419092909/https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/innenpolitik/baerbock-kanzlerkandidatur-gruene-101.html>.

²¹Missing

²²Benedikt Gremminger, "What Germany's New 'Traffic-Light' Coalition Means for Europe," The Brussels Times, November 29, 2021, <https://www.brusselstimes.com/195523/parties-reach-coalition-agreement-what-germanys-new-traffic-light-coalition-means-for-europe>.

²³ZDFheute Politbarometer, "Politbarometer: Mehrheit Erwartet 2022 Kein Kriegsende," ZDF (Politik, July 1, 2022), <https://www.zdf.de/nachrichten/politik/politbarometer-ukraine-kriegsende-nato-100.html?slide=1644554481156>.

²⁴Auswärtiges Amt, "Auf Dem Weg Zur Nationalen Sicherheitsstrategie - Der Dialogprozess," Auswärtiges Amt, 2022, https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aussenpolitik/themen/Nationale_Sicherheitsstrategie/nationale-sicherheitsstrategie/2532862.

Annalena Baerbock's Stake

"When it comes to climate protection, there, we need a radical nature."

Baerbock's ideological outlook consists of three main points. First, climate action is an interconnected fight that encapsulates solutions to numerous international issues. Second, climate protection requires radical action. Third, good policy making requires acknowledging reality as it is to change it for the better. These three points compress the essence of how Baerbock approaches making her political ideology a reality. Hence, understanding them leads to understanding Baerbock's political outlook and stake. This results in realising the courses of action that Baerbock is prone to exhibit and the decisions she is willing to make to achieve her desired outcome.

Both as a politician and a climate leader, Baerbock's exhibits policies and actions towards three main stakes. Domestically, making coal exit a reality for Germany as soon as possible; regionally, tackling the dependency on fossil fuel energy and to replace the demand with green sources; internationally; increasing international climate policy cooperation. The two biggest challenges for Baerbock are, domestically, the problem of Germany's energy mix and the role of coal in that mix; and overall, the problems created by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

In light of this, the stake section analyses the key environmental challenges and issues Baerbock aims to solve and how climate, as well as the challenges, relate to Baerbock as a green politician and a climate leader. It will be demonstrated that even though Baerbock started her career and climate leadership through domestic politics, Baerbock's ultimate stake showcases how multifaceted the climate issue truly is, and hence, should be dealt with from numerous, inter-connected branches.

The controversy of nuclear energy, and Germany's dependence on fossil fuels

At the end of 2010, Germany's government under Angela Merkel launched the Energiewende, a significant plan to upgrade its energy system's efficiency and rely primarily on renewable energy sources. The nation has chosen a strategy for its energy future to 2050 that calls for an expedited phase-out of nuclear energy by 2022.²⁵ In the initiation year, the gross power production of renewable energy in Germany increased significantly, with a consequent decrease in nuclear power.²⁶

²⁵ World Energy Statistics and Balances Iea, "Germany - Countries & Regions," IEA, May 19, 2022, <https://www.iea.org/countries/germany>.

²⁶ Kerstine Appunn, Yannick Haas, and Julian Wettengel, "Germany's Energy Consumption and Power Mix in Charts," Clean Energy Wire, August 3, 2022, <https://www.cleanenergywire.org/factsheets/germanys-energy-consumption-and-power-mix-charts>.

Nuclear energy has long had its opposition and has been a debate issue in Germany. Ever since the 1970s and early 80s, with the anti-nuclear movements before the plants were first powered up in the mid-1980s to the present day.^{27,28} The 1986 Chernobyl catastrophe in the Soviet Union fueled the already on-going anti-nuclear war protests back then. Following the 2011 Fukushima disaster in Japan, the prior chancellor, Angela Merkel, reversed her stance on the continuum of nuclear power and set 2022 as the deadline for shutdown.²⁹

As the highest rated gross power production source until 2007, the absence of nuclear production raises a considerable energy source vacuum, which had to be replaced with alternative sources of energy. Even though a remarkable increase in the renewable energy production is seen, having been roughly doubled in one decade, surpassing the hard coal and lignite productions;³⁰ regarding domestic power production Germany still remains heavily reliant on fossil fuel energy.³¹

In a climate perspective, decreasing nuclear power when renewables are not in a position to uphold the demand, affects both the climate negatively as well as Germany and the EU's green goals and policies. Not only the coal plants are the biggest polluters in the EU but also nine out of the ten most polluting institutions of the region are coal power plants, whose majority are located in Germany. After Poland, Germany's Neurath plant stands at the second place of the highest CO₂ production with nineteen million metric tons equivalent in 2020.³² Overcoming this challenge makes up Baerbock's first stake; enabling Germany's energy mix to come to a point where a total coal phase-out is achievable through replacing it with renewable energy.

²⁷ Frank Jordans, "Germany Shuts down Half of Its 6 Remaining Nuclear Plants," ABC News (ABC News Network, January 3, 2022), <https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/correction-germany-nuclear-shutdown-story-82051054>.

²⁸ Frank Decker, "Etappen Der Parteigeschichte Der Grünen: Parteien in Deutschland: BPB," bpb.de (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, September 1, 2009), <https://www.bpb.de/themen/parteien/parteien-in-deutschland/gruene/42151/etappen-der-partiegeschichte-der-gruenen/>.

²⁹ Frank Jordans, "Germany Shuts down Half of Its 6 Remaining Nuclear Plants," ABC News (ABC News Network, January 3, 2022), <https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/correction-germany-nuclear-shutdown-story-82051054>.

³⁰ Kerstine Appunn, Yannick Haas, and Julian Wettengel, "Germany's Energy Consumption and Power Mix in Charts," Clean Energy Wire, August 3, 2022, <https://www.cleanenergywire.org/factsheets/germanys-energy-consumption-and-power-mix-charts>.

³¹ Bruna Alves, "German Electricity Mix 2021," Statista, April 6, 2022, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/736640/energy-mix-germany/>.

³² Bruna Alves, "German Electricity Mix 2021," Statista, April 6, 2022, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/736640/energy-mix-germany/>.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine and Germany's energy mix

Prior to Russia's invasion, Germany's goal to simultaneously exit coal and nuclear was viewed as ambitious but doable. Especially the notable growth of wind power, both offshore and onshore, looked promising to ease the transition, all while natural gas imported from Russia was set to further ease this transition. With Russia weaponizing the EU's dependence on Russian Gas in light of its 2022 invasion of Ukraine, the energy vacuum to occur after a simultaneous exit from nuclear, coal power and a forced exit from Russian gas became a national security issue for the German government.

In 2021, renewable sources accounted for nearly forty-one percent of the electricity generated in Germany, nearing half of the demand.³³ Some twenty eight percent was sustained through lignite, brown coal, and hard coal.³⁴ The number went up to twenty-nine percent in 2022 before the end of the year came.³⁵ Germany opted for natural gas as the bridging energy source until renewable power is available to meet the demand.³⁶ Even though natural gas is desired to be the bridge between the transition in the times of war, the fifteen percent contribution of domestic gas power to electricity production remains insufficient to cope with the twenty-eight percent of coal's. Furthermore, the dependence on Russian gas varies within Europe. According to the calculations of the IMF, International Monetary Fund, Germany is amongst those whose dependency is considerably higher.³⁷

The simultaneous phase out combined with the lack of Russian Gas supply lead to concerns and thus divisions in perspective as to how to proceed with the exit from both sources. Domestically, Germany still produces a significant amount of its own electricity from fossil fuels, especially coal. Even though the source is considered the most polluting of the energy sources, three major factors enabled coal power plants to become the short-termed solution to tackle the lack of

³³ Frank Jordans, "Germany Shuts down Half of Its 6 Remaining Nuclear Plants," ABC News (ABC News Network, January 3, 2022), <https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/correction-germany-nuclear-shutdown-story-82051054>.

³⁴ Bruna Alves, "German Electricity Mix 2021," Statista, April 6, 2022, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/736640/energy-mix-germany/>.

³⁵ Kerstine Appunn, Yannick Haas, and Julian Wettengel, "Germany's Energy Consumption and Power Mix in Charts," Clean Energy Wire, August 3, 2022, <https://www.cleanenergywire.org/factsheets/germanys-energy-consumption-and-power-mix-charts>.

³⁶ Frank Jordans, "Germany Shuts down Half of Its 6 Remaining Nuclear Plants," ABC News (ABC News Network, January 3, 2022), <https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/correction-germany-nuclear-shutdown-story-82051054>.

³⁷ Mark Flanagan et al., "How a Russian Natural Gas Cutoff Could Weigh on Europe's Economies," IMF Blog (IMF, July 19, 2022), <https://blogs.imf.org/2022/07/19/how-a-russian-natural-gas-cutoff-could-weigh-on-europes-economies/>.

supply and energy concerns in the near future; the lack of sufficient alternatives to replace coal, the Green party's viewpoint on the employment of nuclear energy, and the EU's immediate necessity of an alternative energy source.

According to the Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, in 2020, the energy mix of the bloc majorly consisted of five sources; petroleum products (%35), natural gas (%24), renewable energy (%17), nuclear energy (%13), and solid fossil fuels (%12). The forty-two percent of the production of the energy belonged to the EU whilst the fifty-eight percent was imported.³⁸ Even with significant initiatives such as the Green Deal, the bloc remains significantly dependent on fossil fuel energy still.

The quarter of the energy the bloc utilises is natural gas. As specified by the European Commission only the ten percent of the natural gas utilised is met by domestic production. Importing the remaining ninety percent, makes the EU the biggest importer of natural gas in the world. In 2021, the bloc imported forty-one percent of the natural gas imports from Russia.³⁹ This not only indicates the EU's dependence on natural gas but also on Russian Gas and the bloc's immediate need to diversify the energy mix; either towards a more independent scenario or stronger collaborations. Worse case scenario estimated by Goldman Sachs Research, in the event of a full shutdown of the gas supply, meaning the remaining twenty percent of supply to be stopped, European households can experience a sixty-five percent increase in the energy costs to around an additional five hundred euros per month.⁴⁰

The lack of energy supply to be imported due to the invasion and its immediacy made the EU look inside for alternatives. As the biggest energy supplier to the bloc⁴¹ Germany's simultaneous exit from two significant energy sources with notable volume of energy production raised controversy regarding; the continuance or discontinuance of Germany's nuclear power plants, and the source of new natural gas: new regional power plants or imported.

A secondary challenge of the invasion to the bloc creates obstacles for the EU's future initiatives, mainly the Green Deal, which is the EU's strategy to meet its

³⁸ Eurostat The statistical office of the European Union, "Where Does Our Energy Come from?," Shedding light on energy in the EU, April 14, 2022, [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/energy/bloc-2a.html#:~:text=In%202020%2C%20the%20energy%20mix,solid%20fossil%20fuels%20\(12%20%25\).](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/energy/bloc-2a.html#:~:text=In%202020%2C%20the%20energy%20mix,solid%20fossil%20fuels%20(12%20%25).)

³⁹ European Commission Brussels-Energy, "In Focus: Engaging with Energy Partners in a Changing World," European Commission - European Commission, July 6, 2022, https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/focus-global-energy-partners-and-eu-2022-jun-14_en.

⁴⁰ Goldman Sachs, "What Happens If Russia Cuts off Gas to Europe?," Goldman Sachs, July 20, 2022, <https://www.goldmansachs.com/insights/pages/what-happens-if-russia-cuts-off-gas-to-europe-index.html>.

⁴¹ World Energy Statistics and Balances IEA, "Europe – Countries & Regions," IEA, August 2022, <https://www.iea.org/regions/europe>.

2050 climate goal.⁴² The three pillars aimed to be achieved through the European Green Deal as stated by the European Commission are: no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050, economic growth decoupled from resource use, no person and no place left behind.⁴³ The climate neutrality clause and the no net greenhouse gas emissions goal are the two significant objectives being affected by Russia's invasion due to the lack of alternative energy that can replace Russian Gas. Since renewable energy is not yet enough to meet the demand of the bloc, it creates a need and demand for fossil fuels. Even before the invasion, the EU had been relying considerably on fossil fuel energy as it invested in renewable energy for the future transition. The recent vacuum and threats to energy security warranted the exit of fossil fuels for longer and increased the short-term dependency on them. Baerbock's second goal is to overcome this challenge; to bring the EU's energy mix to the point where comprehensive coal phase-out and fossil fuel exit are feasible through replacement with renewable energy without creating threats to energy security.

International Climate Policy

Climate policies on regional and international levels have been gaining momentum and their importance is ever-growing. Countries and other stakeholders have acknowledged that large global greenhouse-gas emission reductions are required, along with adaptation, to prevent the worst effects of global warming.⁴⁴

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is addressing the threat of global warming on a worldwide scale (UNFCCC). To stabilise atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would stop harmful anthropogenic intervention with the climate system is its long-term goal. Such a threshold should be reached in a time frame that will allow ecosystems to adjust to climate change naturally, ensure that food production is not jeopardised, and allow for sustainable economic growth.⁴⁵ Germany was one of the first countries to establish clear principles and goals for climate policy with the goal of being

⁴² European Council Council of the European Union, "European Green Deal," Consilium, June 29, 2022, <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/green-deal/>.

⁴³ European Commission, "A European Green Deal," European Commission - European Commission, June 28, 2022, https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en.

⁴⁴ European Environment Agency EEA, "Global Climate Change Policies," European Environment Agency, November 23, 2020, <https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate-change-adaptation/global-climate-change-policies#:~:text=The%20threat%20of%20climate%20change,interference%20with%20the%20climate%20system>.

⁴⁵ European Environment Agency EEA, "Global Climate Change Policies," European Environment Agency, November 23, 2020, <https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate-change-adaptation/global-climate-change-policies#:~:text=The%20threat%20of%20climate%20change,interference%20with%20the%20climate%20system>.

greenhouse-gas-neutral by 2050 when it introduced its "Climate Action Plan 2050" back in November 2016.⁴⁶

On December 12, 2015, world leaders gathered in Paris for the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) made a breakthrough to combat global warming and its detrimental effects on an international level: The Paris Agreement. The legally binding international treaty entered into force on November, 4 2016 with 193 Parties, 192 countries and the EU, having signed the agreement. All parties have agreed to decrease their emissions and cooperate to adapt to the effects of global warming. The Agreement encourages nations to make stronger pledges over time, offering a sturdy structure that will direct the international effort. It introduces a shift towards a world with zero emissions.⁴⁷ Germany plans to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions as part of its "Climate Action Plan 2050" effort by at least 65 percent by 2030. At least an 88 percent decrease is the desired result for 2040. The nation had already cut its emissions by 40.8% by 2020.⁴⁸

At COP26, nations ratified the Glasgow Climate Pact, which calls for doubling funding to assist developing nations in preparing for and coping with the effects of global warming. Glasgow also created a work schedule to establish a global aim on adaptation, which will specify group requirements and address the global warming challenge, which is already hurting many nations.⁴⁹ On January 27, 2022 Baerbock attended the Major Economies Forum representing Germany on Energy and Climate for the first time to discuss how to put the accords made at COP26 in Glasgow into practice.⁵⁰

In her opening speech at the Petersberg Climate Dialogue, Baerbock stressed the ambitious nature of the promise made in Glasgow; the commitment made highlights the fact that there are eight years remaining to practically half world emissions. According to Baerbock, the climate problem, which endangers the lives of millions of people, is the greatest challenge of our time. This results in the current age's most pressing problem with regard to international security.

⁴⁶ Deutschland.de Tatsachen über Deutschland, "A Pioneer in Climate Policy," Facts about Germany, 2021,

<https://www.tatsachen-ueber-deutschland.de/en/germany-glance/pioneer-climate-policy>.

⁴⁷ United Nations Climate Action, "The Paris Agreement," United Nations (United Nations, 2021), <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/paris-agreement>.

⁴⁸ Deutschland.de Tatsachen über Deutschland, "A Pioneer in Climate Policy," Facts about Germany, 2021,

<https://www.tatsachen-ueber-deutschland.de/en/germany-glance/pioneer-climate-policy>.

⁴⁹ United Nations UN, "Climate Adaptation," United Nations (United Nations, 2021),

https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/climate-adaptation?gclid=Cj0KCQjwooyYBhDGARIsAMZEuMuPHc6ztoZC69zKtC2XdX_MLWS-HuJ43qwt4jZ3uMyaegjRmr2qaBAaAvxPEALw_wcB.

⁵⁰ Auswärtiges Amt, "International Climate Diplomacy: Meeting of the Major Economies and Emitters," International climate diplomacy: Meeting of the major economies and emitters - Federal Foreign Office, 2022,

<https://germanyinafrica.diplo.de/zadz-en/major-economies-forum/2509200>.

Germany and their Egyptian allies collaborated to convene the dialogue to address the matter.⁵¹ This indicates a lead up to COP 27 in Egypt.

The need for international cooperation on global warming is more central than ever. However, it must be noted that international treaties and their goals can only be sustained with the close and ongoing collaboration amongst unions, nations, and parties. One of Baerbock's ideological tenets dictates collaboration and togetherness amongst involved parties for sustainable and impactful change. This is the future international climate action policies are moving forward for effective results.

Annalena Baerbock in the face of current and environmental challenges

Baerbock's main focus is to highlight the complexity of climate action, and thus it must be dealt with from multiple perspectives. According to Baerbock's observations global warming requires radical action from multiple facets to have an impactful change. This is evident from the start of her career and especially when Baerbock stated in 2018 that a swift exit from coal was crucial or else it would be too late to cut the dependency on coal energy.⁵² A moment that will be discussed at length in the section defining moment.

Domestically, she focused mainly on phasing out coal and making Germany's energy mix renewable based. As Baerbock moved to foreign ministry, her focus extended. Regionally, phasing the EU out of fossil fuels by introducing renewable alternatives and, internationally, strengthening the international climate policy through stronger and wider, inter-departmental collaborations. Ever since, Baerbock has become a symbol for climate activism and in politics by being the first foreign minister whose central policy issue is climate action.

In light of this, solving the energy problem and fossil fuel dependency of both Germany and the EU is not only crucial for Baerbock as a foreign minister but also for her political identity. The lack of energy supply creates security issues for Germany, which is a challenge for the foreign minister. Employing coal, or another fossil fuel, as the short-term solution presents a personal matter for Baerbock's political identity and values due to her radical, green-policy approach in the face of challenge. Baerbock advocates that in the face of challenges to enable sustainable change, one must take radical action instead of going back to conformity, which has proved to have worked in the expanse of climate protection. Thus, Baerbock pledged to take action through exercising Germany's

⁵¹ Auswärtiges Amt, "Speech by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the Opening of the Petersberg Climate Dialogue," German Federal Foreign Office, July 18, 2022, <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/baerbock-petersberg-climate-dialogue/2542866>.

⁵² Annalena Baerbock, "Bundesdelegiertenkonferenz Die Grünen: Rede Von Annalena Baerbock AM 27.01.18," YouTube (YouTube, January 27, 2018), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bcCB1kWuqk8&ab_channel=phoenix.

presidency in the Baltic Sea Council to advocate for the development of offshore wind energy as a solution⁵³ instead of turning back to employing fossil fuels.

Solving the fossil fuel dependency in the energy mix is a key matter for Germany. Germany is one of the countries in the EU with the highest dependence on Russian gas, which is simultaneously exiting from two of its significant power sources. The lack of Russian gas supply whilst phasing out creates national energy security problems. Employing fossil fuels to bridge the gap creates a different type of dependency, which is on fossil fuels and is more environmentally detrimental. The wind and sun, renewable energy, do not belong to any nation. This brings a chance for independence. According to Baerbock "The phase-out of fossil fuels is therefore not only a climate policy necessity, but also a security policy imperative."⁵⁴

Addressing the issue is not only a central element of Baerbock's ideological outlook but also of the political party she represents, the Greens. Hence, solving the issues of coal dependency in Germany and fossil fuel in the EU through advocating green solutions is imperative for Baerbock's ideological and political outlook.

Annalena Baerbock's Defining Moment

Annalena Baerbock's election as the co-chairperson to the Greens in 2018 initiated her journey as a climate-action-oriented politician and a climate leader. This became a pivotal moment in Baerbock's career as it instigated the rise of both her political career and the Green Party as a political party. Distinguishing the defining moment provides an overall view to the profile. It sheds light to Baerbock's key moment that was essential to her becoming a climate leader and understanding the role of climate action in her political and policy outlook.

The 2018 elections marked the beginning of Annalena Baerbock's career as a rising green political leader. The Greens had entered the federal government in 1998 and 2002 under the political personality Joschka Fischer. However, until 2021, before Baerbock and Habeck took over the party, the Greens were absent from entering into the federal government.

⁵³ Jörg Blank, "Offshore-Windenergie Rückt in Den Fokus Für Baerbock," ntv.de (n-tv NACHRICHTEN, May 25, 2022), <https://www.n-tv.de/politik/Offshore-Windenergie-rueckt-in-den-Fokus-fuer-Baerbock-article23355207.html>.

⁵⁴ West Observer Europe, "Baltic Sea Council: Baerbock Wants to Strengthen Cooperation in Wind Energy," West Observer, May 25, 2022, <https://westobserver.com/news/europe/baltic-sea-council-baerbock-wants-to-strengthen-cooperation-in-wind-energy/>.

A Brief Background of Germany's Federal Government and the Greens

The German Federal Government has long been dominated by three major parties: the Christian Democratic Union and her sister party Christian Social Union, CDU/CSU; the Social Democratic Party, SPD; Free Democratic Party, FDP. Prior to the last elections in 2021, the German Federal Government had been led by the CDU/CSU for 16 years. The Party remained as the largest bloc in the parliament for almost seventy years generating the first female chancellor of Germany, Angela Merkel who had been re-elected for four terms, a total of sixteen years.⁵⁵ In the 2021 elections, the SPD's candidate for chancellor, Olaf Scholz, won the election and the party broke the long domination of the CDU with receiving the most seats in the parliament.⁵⁶ After the coalition talks, the traffic light coalition was founded.⁵⁷ Marking return of the Greens to the federal government and the CDU/CSU's absence from it.

The Green Party emerged from the environmental, anti-nuclear, peace and women's movements of the 1970s and early 1980s. It gained its full name Alliance 90/The Greens after the merger with the East German Alliance 90 in 1993. The Green party traces itself back to three movements. First, the student movement formed in the mid-1960s as the "extra-parliamentary opposition" against the already established parties and then parliamentary system. Second, the environmental, anti-nuclear, peace and women's movements of the 1970s and early 80s. Third, the GDR⁵⁸ civil rights movement during 1989/90. This shows the Greens come about as neither a reformation nor a split of existing parties, but rather out of progressive moments in society. Even though it was still a radical protest and opposition party when it was first formed, due to their willingness to participate in the government the Greens became the only party in the Federal Republic that managed to permanently establish itself as a newly founded party.⁵⁹

Baerbock and Habeck's election in 2021 led the Greens to new heights. The duo then led the party to electoral successes in regional elections, accomplishing the

⁵⁵Jenny Hill, "German Election: Merkel Wins Fourth Term, AfD Nationalists Rise," BBC News (BBC, September 25, 2017), <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-41376577>.

⁵⁶Deutscher Bundestag, "Sitzverteilung Des 20. Deutschen Bundestages," Deutscher Bundestag, October 26th, 2021, https://www.bundestag.de/parlament/plenum/sitzverteilung_20wp.

⁵⁷Benedikt Gremminger, "What Germany's New 'Traffic-Light' Coalition Means for Europe," The Brussels Times, November 29, 2021, <https://www.brusselstimes.com/195523/parties-reach-coalition-agreement-what-germanys-new-traffic-light-coalition-means-for-europe>.

⁵⁸The abbreviation for the German Democratic Republic, used for the east section of Berlin and Germany that was then overseen by the Soviets.

⁵⁹Frank Decker, "Etappen Der Parteigeschichte Der Grünen: Parteien in Deutschland: BPB," bpb.de (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, September 1, 2009), <https://www.bpb.de/themen/parteien/parteien-in-deutschland/gruene/42151/etappen-der-partiegeschichte-der-gruenen/>.

best result ever recorded in the 2019 European Parliament election.⁶⁰ The Greens became the second strongest force during this election, after the CDU, with almost doubling their results from 2014 with more than 20 percent.⁶¹ Yielding Baerbock and Habeck to carry the Greens to the German Federal Government after sixteen years of being confined to the opposition benches.⁶²

The Duopolistic Power of the Green Party and its Factions

A duopoly in leadership has become a defining feature of the Green Party. Largely, the two Green co-chairs represent the main political factions within the Greens; one from the "Realos" and one the "Fundis". Realos, the Realpolitiker, represent the faction of the Greens that advocate a more realistic and pragmatic policy approach. Realos are open to the compromises the political environment necessitates and are willing to form coalitions. The Fundis, Fundamentaloppositionellen, on the other hand, represents the fundamental oppositionist. The Fundis side of the faction is associated with their demand of overcoming the bourgeois democracy and opposition to compromising on core issues.⁶³

The duopolistic division of power historically was not in favor of the Green Party, however, understood due to their history of establishment. The only two times the Greens were in the government, 1998 and 2002, was run by Joschka Fischer without a co-chair. The predecessors of Baerbock and Habeck, Peter and Özdemir, were known to avoid communication as much as possible due to their distinctions in view.⁶⁴ With a political party with such a history of operating in the benchmarks and division amongst the co-chairs, a restructuring of leadership was a necessity both for the Greens as a party and their chance for the 2021 federal election to enter the government. One significant indicator of the restructuring within the Party came with the 2018 elections as well. For the first

⁶⁰Roderick Kefferpütz, "Germany's Getting-to-Power Couple: Robert Habeck and Annalena Baerbock," Institut Montaigne (Institut Montaigne, July 11, 2022), <https://www.institutmontaigne.org/en/blog/germanys-getting-power-couple-robert-habeck-and-annalena-baerbock>.

⁶¹Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung GmbH, "Europawahl in Deutschland: Grüne Verdoppeln Ergebnis – Union Trotz Verlusten Stärkste Kraft," FAZ.NET, May 26, 2019, <https://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/europawahl/europawahl-die-gruenen-sind-zweitstaerkste-kraft-nach-der-union-16207624.html>.

⁶²Roderick Kefferpütz, "Germany's Getting-to-Power Couple: Robert Habeck and Annalena Baerbock," Institut Montaigne (Institut Montaigne, July 11, 2022), <https://www.institutmontaigne.org/en/blog/germanys-getting-power-couple-robert-habeck-and-annalena-baerbock>.

⁶³Julia Fiedler, *Der Realo-Fundi-Konflikt in Der Bundespartei Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen* (Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany: Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (Institut für Politische Wissenschaft), 2007), <https://www.grin.com/document/72583>.

⁶⁴Roderick Kefferpütz, "Germany's Getting-to-Power Couple: Robert Habeck and Annalena Baerbock," Institut Montaigne (Institut Montaigne, July 11, 2022), <https://www.institutmontaigne.org/en/blog/germanys-getting-power-couple-robert-habeck-and-annalena-baerbock>.

time, both elected co-chairs came from the same faction of the Greens; the Realos.⁶⁵ Joschka Fischer, who entered the Greens into the government for the first, and until Baerbock and Habeck the last, time was also a Realo who transitioned from being a revolutionist closer to the Fundis.⁶⁶ This indicates the understanding the Greens came to. They cannot keep being only the opposition to politics if they want to start making a change in the fight to combat global warming. "The concession by the party's left-wing reflects the continuing moderation of a party that, though perceived as radical in its early days, has evolved into an established political force."⁶⁷

The similarity in the faction of the co-chairs came with its advantages to the Party. Baerbock and Habeck's similarity in political views enabled them to come together under a shared vision and generate a joint strategy as well as an agenda for the future of the Party. The lack of disputes over political positions resulted in a unique inner set-up for the Party in which they ended the duplication of office structures. Prior to Baerbock and Habeck's set-up, each co-chair owned their own office and political staff.⁶⁸ This presented numerous disadvantages to the party from monetary to visionary. It created an atmosphere where the division within the Party was furthered, the resources lacked, and the communication became more difficult. It is sufficient to say, Baerbock and Habeck inherited a party that harbored two parties inside, both structurally and mentally, and unified it.

The 2018 Party Elections

The 2018 elections took place during the Federal Assembly, or the Federal Delegates' Conference, BDK.⁶⁹ The assembly begins with the final election of the presidency, co-chairpersons.⁷⁰ The BDK is the supreme organ and it meets at

⁶⁵Roderick Kefferpütz, "Germany's Getting-to-Power Couple: Robert Habeck and Annalena Baerbock," Institut Montaigne (Institut Montaigne, July 11, 2022), <https://www.institutmontaigne.org/en/blog/germanys-getting-power-couple-robert-habeck-and-annalena-baerbock>.

⁶⁶ Josef Joffe, "A Peacenik Goes to War," The New York Times (The New York Times, May 30, 1999), <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/magazine/home/19990530mag-joffe.html>.

⁶⁷Matthew Karnitschnig, "German Greens Elect New Leadership Duo," POLITICO (POLITICO, January 27, 2018), <https://www.politico.eu/article/annalena-baerbock-robert-habeck-german-greens-elect-new-leadership-duo/>.

⁶⁸ Roderick Kefferpütz, "Germany's Getting-to-Power Couple: Robert Habeck and Annalena Baerbock," Institut Montaigne (Institut Montaigne, July 11, 2022), <https://www.institutmontaigne.org/en/blog/germanys-getting-power-couple-robert-habeck-and-annalena-baerbock>.

⁶⁹Bündnis 90 Die Grünen, "Bündnis 90/Die Grünen Bundespartei - Bundesdelegiertenkonferenz," Wayback Machine, March 23, 2009, <https://web.archive.org/web/20090324053820/http://www.gruene.de/einzelansicht/artikel/bundesdelegiertenkonferenz.html>.

⁷⁰Die Grünen Bündnis 90, "Geschäftsordnung Der Bdk - Cms.gruene.de," Geschäftsordnung der Bundesversammlungen, 2009, https://cms.gruene.de/uploads/documents/20170306_Geschaeftsordnung_BDK_neu.pdf.

least once annually. The assembly consists of the elected delegates from the district associations and corresponds to the party congress of the other parties.⁷¹ It is responsible for deciding on the subjects such as statutes, Beitragsordnung, dissolution and merger with the other parties as well as electing the Federal Executive Committee.

Baerbock won the co-chairpersons election in the 2018 BDK with sixty-four percent of the votes and Habeck with eighty-one. Compared to her counterpart, Baerbock was not yet so well-known in the political environment nor was as experienced. Habeck was already a regional leader from Schleswig-Holstein, where he was the deputy premier and environment minister. Whereas Baerbock, though well-connected in the party, was relatively unknown outside of it with a limited public profile.⁷² Baerbock's career started with the 2018 elections whilst Habeck was elected during his peak period. Although this may seem like a disadvantage for Baerbock at hindsight, however, her relatively young age for politics as well as her appeal to the younger generation turned the polling numbers in her favor. A year after the 2018 election Baerbock got re-elected with ninety-seven percent, achieving the best result in an election for party leadership.⁷³ Which led her to become first the candidate of the Greens for the chancellery from which resulted rise to the foreign ministry.

Baerbock's 2018 Election Speech

The 2018 elections made Baerbock a party leader, her speech a climate leader. Baerbock took a clear position during her speech regarding Germany's energy mix, mainly coal. She started off her speech with emphasizing the Greens role; becoming the voice of a progressive force of the left center and added that when it comes to climate protection a radical nature was needed. To emphasize the need for a radical change and approach to climate protection, Baerbock told her audience how the Groko (the short version of the grand coalition of CDU/CSU and SPD) in Berlin⁷⁴, was moving away from Germany's climate goals. Baerbock, then, called out the Groko for their lack of eagerness for accelerating the coal exit and the coal commission for not labeling coal phase-out as their first priority.

⁷¹Bündnis 90 Die Grünen, "Bündnis 90/Die Grünen Bundespartei - Bundesdelegiertenkonferenz," Wayback Machine, March 23, 2009, <https://web.archive.org/web/20090324053820/http://www.gruene.de/einzelansicht/artikel/bundesdelegiertenkonferenz.html>.

⁷² Matthew Karnitschnig, "German Greens Elect New Leadership Duo," POLITICO (POLITICO, January 27, 2018), <https://www.politico.eu/article/annalena-baerbock-robert-habeck-german-greens-elect-new-leadership-duo/>.

⁷³Tilmen Steffen, "Zeit Online," ZEIT ONLINE | Lesen Sie zeit.de mit Werbung oder im PUR-Abo. Sie haben die Wahl., April 19, 2021, <https://www.zeit.de/politik/deutschland/2021-04/gruene-nominieren-annalena-baerbock-als-kanzlerkandidatin>.

⁷⁴Die Welt, "Sprache: „Groko“ Ist Das Wort Des Jahres 2013 - Welt," DIE WELT (WELT, September 29, 2015), <https://www.welt.de/kultur/article122885876/GroKo-ist-das-Wort-des-Jahres-2013.html>.

Baerbock took a strong stance on the importance of coal exit for Germany and said that they had to "get out to the street and fight for phasing-out of coal or later it will be too late." To Baerbock it meant not only talking with environmental associations but to "go where it hurts." According to Baerbock, such radical nature is needed to counterbalance the climate crisis because it is "the greatest threat to our planet and, that is why (...) we need to approach it with radicalism."⁷⁵

From the beginning of her speech, Baerbock assigned accountability to the major institutions and parties in the government for not following through with coal exit and failing to meet the climate goals. Then she showcased how determined the Green Party would be under her leadership, radically determined if needed. Baerbock showcased to her audience that through her leadership she will challenge the GroKo and coal commission and push them to support the implementation of green policies and acceleration of a coal exit. She underlined that the Green Party's future entails radicalism when it comes to implementing and pushing for green policy. Baerbock then moved further from Germany and acknowledged the EU's shortcomings as well. However, just like Germany, instead of ignoring the weaknesses, they had to be seen as an incentive for change as that is what the green European politics are. Baerbock's speech indicated that the Green Party, under her leadership, would be pushing harder and more persistently for climate action and protection.

Analysis and Impact of Baerbock's 2018 Candidacy Speech

The benefit of such an open and strong speech is that it shows determinations and inspires people for change whilst ensuring their choice of a leader. The drawback is the stronger the opposition approaches to the government or policy makers; they may encounter an equally strong resistance from the other side. However, as Baerbock emphasized the need of a fast, radical change in regard to climate action in policy making, inspiring the masses outweighs the already existent resistance against it. But in the end she managed to persuade the public of her "cozy middle class radicalism" and did not scare votes away with too radical proposals as the Green party had done in the past.

Baerbock's speech was impactful because it firstly showcased her outlook and aspirations as a politician and secondly introduced her to an extensive political environment. Internally, her speech was a milestone for Baerbock and her becoming a climate leader in the political environment. It marked the beginning of her career on a broader spectrum and enabled a new median where her green, political views can change the continuum of a system. Externally, it gave

⁷⁵Annalena Baerbock, "Bundesdelegiertenkonferenz Die Grünen: Rede Von Annalena Baerbock AM 27.01.18," YouTube (YouTube, January 27, 2018), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bcCB1kWugk8&ab_channel=phoenix.

the party members and sympathizers a new leader to support with the authority, power, and determination to act on behalf of climate action and protection.

Moreover, it positively changed the way people view Baerbock as she moved from being a delegate of the Green Party to leading it. The speech calls on its listeners to act because it demands responsibility and accountability by asking everyone to call out the authority figures for creating obstacles to green policy implementation. It shows intent and determination as to how her gained power will be utilized for the sake of climate, which creates credibility and trust. As the speech highlights the need for radical change it promises people momentum. The content and the tone of the speech also positively impacts the narrative of the party as an entity. It narrates that the Green Party aims to make green policy an equally important objective in politics as the traditional ones while becoming an equally powerful party as those advocating for traditional objectives.

There are four crucial points as to how Baerbock's 2018 speech can be a blueprint to look up to for young politicians with a climate action focus. First, Baerbock opens the speech by setting a promise as she declares her appointment to the leadership is "the beginning." Second, Baerbock's tone in the speech is open, straightforward, and powerful. Her openness is evident when she is stating how the most important thing a party should do is to describe the world as is and acknowledging the reality to change it properly. The straightforward, and powerful tone are eminent when placing accountability and pointing out the responsible parties. Third, Baerbock, throughout her speech, highlights what she is promising, accelerated coal exit and green policy implementation, what needs to be done to get there, radical change, and what obstacles make it harder to reach the destination, the current government, and commissions. Lastly, Baerbock shows understanding of the criticism against green policy. She recognises the social side of implementing green policies and how crucial it is to not compromise social prosperity for climate as the two are two sides of the same coin.

In conclusion, the 2018 elections had a central impact on Annalena Baerbock. From commencing her political career to new heights to bringing about a new, successful era for the Green Party. Baerbock's speech has a special value regarding her becoming a climate leader. It clearly showcases the snapshot of Baerbock's political profile from her green outlook to determination for bringing climate action into politics as a serious matter. It marks the starting point of her becoming a climate leader. Starting domestically before moving on to the global stage.

Annalena Baerbock's Solutions

Annalena Baerbock's solutions, her policy outlook, is accordant with two fundamental objectives. The first, increasing collaboration amongst departments, organizations and countries. Second, phasing out of fossil fuels with priority given to withdrawing from coal energy completely. Baerbock's proposed and implemented solutions have been consistent with these two tenets whether she occupied the seat of the Greens' co-chairperson or as Germany's foreign minister. One important distinction, and in line with the nature of both positions, is during Baerbock's time as the Greens' co-chairperson is that she focused on phasing Germany out of coal energy completely; and increasing the funding, as well as support, for sustainable development and employment of renewable sources. Whereas, within the foreign ministry, Baerbock's focus has been on increasing the collaboration amongst union states, departments, and organizations with primary focus given to address and better international climate policies but always with the aim of phasing out fossil fuels.

Studying Baerbock's solutions enables the profile to trace the ways in which, and indicate for what aim, Baerbock can propose policies to be implemented, as well as possible responses to adversity and/or criticism to her propositions. This section of the analysis warrants the profile to assemble patterns in order to present a bigger picture guiding to the kind of solutions Baerbock tends to push for and implement within the extent of her power.

From Baerbock's 2018 election speech to the solutions she pushes for as the foreign minister, Baerbock emphasized collective action and collaboration to showcase how multifaceted climate action is and how intersectional it should be approached. In line with her ideological outlook, Baerbock's policy outlook has also remained consistent. She aims to establish climate action as the main umbrella which outlines the structure and how-to for future policies, initiatives, and projects. The biggest obstacle Baerbock is facing regarding climate action through her policy outlook has been the employment of fossil fuels – especially coal – to meet Germany's energy demand.

Baerbock's Domestic Solutions

Ever since Baerbock assumed the position of the Greens' co-chairperson in 2018, she gave importance to accelerating Germany's phase-out from coal energy and the necessity of doing that radically, as explained in the section defining moment.

During the electoral process, Baerbock assumed the stage in September 2021 to adopt the six-page draft of the *Social Pact for Climate-Friendly Prosperity*, a

leading motion that combines climate protection with a strong social policy⁷⁶; and promised to partly compensate people if gasoline prices continue to rise because of climate protection policies.⁷⁷ According to the adopted draft, the Greens aimed to offer employees security during the transition, avoid social hardship and create new jobs.⁷⁸

Through the adoption of the draft, the Greens promised to support citizens amidst the transition to green in four channels: employees and companies, tenants, low income groups, and change in everyday life⁷⁹. The main motivation behind assuring that climate action has minimal impact on the citizens lives was a campaign strategy to avoid scaring away votes with the often cited radicalism and to maintain widespread popular support for climate policies. The promised initiatives, respectively, were:

1. Supporting employees and businesses by converting unemployment insurance into employment insurance necessitating the development of short-term work and the strengthening of collective bargaining and co-determination. Meanwhile, the focus of business will be broadened to enable investments to increase in a climate-friendly manner, particularly in the wake of the Corona crisis.
2. Climate protection agreements and European climate tariffs, such as an investment program that calls for additional investments in climate neutrality, digitization, and infrastructure totaling 500 billion Euros over 10 years, will protect and assist the industry's reorganization.
3. Tightening the rental price brake and ensuring that tenants do not pay the costs of energy-saving renovation and the CO₂ price for heating whilst increasing the federal funding for the construction of social housing permanently.

⁷⁶ BÜNDNIS 90/ DIE GRÜNEN, "WAHLPARTEITAG Ein Sozialpakt Für Klimagerechten Wohlstand," BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN (BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN, September 19, 2021), <https://www.gruene.de/artikel/ein-sozialpakt-fuer-klimagerechten-wohlstand>.

⁷⁷ Deutsche Welle, "German Election: Annalena Baerbock Calls for a 'Climate Protection Government': DW: 19.09.2021," DW.COM, 2021, <https://www.dw.com/en/german-election-annalena-baerbock-calls-for-a-climate-protection-government/a-59232468>.

⁷⁸ BÜNDNIS 90/ DIE GRÜNEN, "WAHLPARTEITAG Ein Sozialpakt Für Klimagerechten Wohlstand," BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN (BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN, September 19, 2021), <https://www.gruene.de/artikel/ein-sozialpakt-fuer-klimagerechten-wohlstand>.

⁷⁹ BÜNDNIS 90/ DIE GRÜNEN, "WAHLPARTEITAG Ein Sozialpakt Für Klimagerechten Wohlstand," BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN (BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN, September 19, 2021), <https://www.gruene.de/artikel/ein-sozialpakt-fuer-klimagerechten-wohlstand>.

4. Through the introduction of a mix of incentives and funding, regulatory law and CO₂ pricing, social fairness of climate protection in everyday life will be ensured whilst making economic sense.⁸⁰

The promises of the pact draw parallels with the 2030 Agenda. The proposed manifesto also included plans to ensure sustainable mobility, compensate low earners for the costs of increased energy prices⁸¹. Furthermore, the 2030 Agenda planned to implement ambitious guidelines for CO₂ reduction targets, phase-out combustion engines by 2030, commit five percent of German forests back to nature, increase the share of organic farming to thirty percent by 2030, and invest fifty billion euros annually in the socio-ecological transformation of the country to create new green jobs.⁸²

To secure climate-friendly prosperity and set standards Baerbock offered an industry pact called *Carbon Contracts for Difference*, CCfDs, a funding mechanism that offer governments the opportunity to guarantee investors a fixed price that rewards CO₂ emission reductions above the current price levels in the EU Emissions Trading System⁸³. According to Baerbock, as global competition between the leading economic regions of the EU, USA and China was in full swing, climate neutrality was going to be the decisive factor in the markets of the future. Through CCfDs "there was a great opportunity to gain decisive competitive advantages for Germany and the entire EU"⁸⁴.

The advantage of such a stance for implementing green policy—which Baerbock herself describes as radical—is that it alters the narrative surrounding climate action and the urgency of its prompt and effective implementation. It further showcases that climate action is not a separate branch of politics, policy making, or activism for Baerbock but that it must be a main category under which politics and policy making unite to create a strong, sustainable system.

⁸⁰BÜNDNIS 90/ DIE GRÜNEN, "WAHLPARTEITAG Ein Sozialpakt Für Klimagerechten Wohlstand," BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN (BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN, September 19, 2021), <https://www.gruene.de/artikel/ein-sozialpakt-fuer-klimagerechten-wohlstand>.

⁸¹European Greens, "Why Annalena Baerbock Is Germany's Last Chance to Take Meaningful Action on Climate Change," European Greens, 2021, <https://europeangreens.eu/news/why-annalena-baerbock-germany%E2%80%99s-last-chance-take-meaningful-action-climate-change>.

⁸²BÜNDNIS 90/ DIE GRÜNEN, "GERMANY. EVERYTHING IS POSSIBLE Manifesto for the 2021 Parliamentary Elections," GERMANY. EVERYTHING IS POSSIBLE Manifesto for the 2021 Parliamentary Elections § (2021), pp. 6-126.

⁸³The European Chemical Industry Council AISBL, "Carbon Contracts for Difference: The Urgent Boost Needed to Deploy Breakthrough Green Deal Technologies," cefic.org, May 12, 2021, [https://cefic.org/media-corner/newsroom/carbon-contracts-for-difference-the-urgent-boost-needed-to-deploy-breakthrough-green-deal-technologies/#:~:text=CCfDs%20ae%20a%20funding%20mechanism,Emissions%20Trading%20System%20\(ETS\)](https://cefic.org/media-corner/newsroom/carbon-contracts-for-difference-the-urgent-boost-needed-to-deploy-breakthrough-green-deal-technologies/#:~:text=CCfDs%20ae%20a%20funding%20mechanism,Emissions%20Trading%20System%20(ETS)).

⁸⁴Annalena Baerbock, "Ein Versprechen Als Angebot – Ein Pakt Zwischen Industrie Und Politik," BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN (BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN, June 18, 2021), <https://www.gruene.de/artikel/ein-pakt-zwischen-industrie-und-politik?site=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.gruene.de&from=%2Findustriepakt&to=%2Fartikel%2Fein-pakt-zwischen-industrie-und-politik>.

Regarding the expected opposition, CDU/CSU is one of the primary veto-player against Baerbock's, and the Green Party's, solutions regarding accelerating coal phase-out, since the CDU/CSU's policies and point of view are not willing to compromise stability with ambiguity. Nor is the CDU/CSU willing to give up both nuclear and coal power simultaneously as coal is Germany's most important fossil power source and such a decision presents a potential risk to the security of its power supply as renewable power sources could not replace hard coal and lignite plants instantly.⁸⁵ Secondly, SPD, the Social Democratic Party, is another, possible, primary veto-player against the radical policy outlook of Baerbock, since green policies have disproportionately affected voters of the SPD. It must be noted that the current chancellor of Germany, Olaf Scholz, is from SPD which shows the public inclination and dominant point of view as well as the dominant power within the parliament as the party occupies the majority of the seats.⁸⁶ Furthermore, climate action policies are costly, which makes Chairman Christian Linder, the Finance Minister of Germany from the Free Democrats who is in the traffic light coalition with the Greens and the SPD, a possible veto player for the green policies regarding the required budget.

It remains to be noted that the solutions presented in the domestic section of Baerbock's policy outlook had been proposed prior to Russia's War of aggression against Ukraine and had been planned accordingly without the presence or anticipation of any energy crisis neither in Germany nor the EU.

Baerbock's Solutions Regionally and Internationally

Regionally and internationally, Baerbock assumed the foreign ministry a few months before the Russian invasion of Ukraine started. As one of the first orders of business, Baerbock moved the international climate policy from the Environmental Ministry to the Foreign Ministry and established an inter-ministerial approach to climate change mitigation, "to make it clear that no single ministry or country can solve this alone."⁸⁷ Under this approach, every single ministry needs to present specific actions on how each area of governance can contribute to combating global warming.

Baerbock then recruited the chief of Greenpeace International, American Jennifer Morgan, as her special envoy for international climate policy, making Germany

⁸⁵ Benjamin Wehrmann, "CDU & Greens' Energy Politicians Clash over Germany's Coal Exit Speed," Clean Energy Wire, June 19, 2019, <https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/cdu-greens-energy-politicians-clash-over-germanys-coal-exit-speed>.

⁸⁶ Deutscher Bundestag, "Sitzverteilung Des 20. Deutschen Bundestages," Deutscher Bundestag, 26. Oktober 2021, https://www.bundestag.de/parlament/plenum/sitzverteilung_20wp.

⁸⁷ Annalena Baerbock, "Speech by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the Meeting of Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers," German Federal Foreign Office (German Federal Foreign Office, May 27, 2022), <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/baerbock-g7-climate/2533052>.

join a small group of countries with designated envoys to handle international climate change diplomacy.⁸⁸

Furthermore, Baerbock advocated for improving the EU's ability to move forward with crucial policy tasks such as green and digital transformation in regards to her plan for the future of the EU.⁸⁹ Additionally, during Germany's presidency in G7⁹⁰, Baerbock stated that reaching the promise of raising an additional one hundred billion US dollars for climate funding between the G7 members was of importance as according to Baerbock investments in climate change mitigation were investments in energy security.⁹¹ To reach such a goal and to reach it effectively, Baerbock advocated for a geostrategic approach that takes into account other challenges of climate change mitigation.

According to Baerbock, the food crisis, security issues, and the climate crisis are all becoming interrelated problems. However, it is also possible to see this as 'a major opportunity.' The potential for development will be preserved for every tenth of a degree of global warming that can be avoided.⁹² Regarding security issues, as terrorism specifically takes advantage of the lack of it, counterterrorism operations will be bolstered by improving development initiatives. Farmers' children are being recruited as child soldiers because their fields are no longer suited for harvest and labor. Baerbock, thus advocates "If we at least begin to bring the climate crisis under control, that will also contribute to security policy in vulnerable regions."⁹³

Moreover, Baerbock stated that she will employ Germany's G7 presidency to launch a global and inclusive "Climate, Environment, Peace and Security

⁸⁸ Christian Mang, "Germany Taps Greenpeace Chief as Climate Envoy," Reuters (Thomson Reuters, February 8, 2022), <https://www.reuters.com/business/cop/germany-taps-greenpeace-chief-climate-envoy-2022-02-08/>.

⁸⁹ Serafine Dinkel, Dr. Anna-Lena Kirch, and Mark McQuay, "Toward an Inclusive EU, inside and Out," DGAP, May 11, 2022, <https://dgap.org/en/research/publications/toward-inclusive-eu-inside-and-out>.

⁹⁰ An informal grouping of seven of the world's advanced economies: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union, according to Global Affairs Canada, "Government of Canada," GAC (Government of Canada, June 28, 2022), https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/g7/index.aspx?lang=eng.

⁹¹ Annalena Baerbock, "Speech by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the Meeting of Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers," German Federal Foreign Office (German Federal Foreign Office, May 27, 2022), <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/baerbock-g7-climate/2533052>.

⁹² Annalena Baerbock, "Speech by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the Meeting of Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers," German Federal Foreign Office (German Federal Foreign Office, May 27, 2022), <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/baerbock-g7-climate/2533052>.

⁹³ Annalena Baerbock, "Speech by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the Meeting of Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers," German Federal Foreign Office (German Federal Foreign Office, May 27, 2022), <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/baerbock-g7-climate/2533052>.

Initiative."⁹⁴ As an international, future initiative, Baerbock advocates a closer collaboration for a transatlantic green deal with the United States will bring Germany, and the EU, a bright future. Baerbock sees a chance ahead for both sides of the Atlantic because with a new Biden administration the United States invests now in a future of carbon neutrality together with a strong movement on social justice, which is the same idea being grown on the other side of the Atlantic as a European Union with its Green New Deal.⁹⁵

With the start of the energy crisis both in Germany and the EU due to Russian invasion and the decrease of Russian gas supplied, Germany intensified its pursuit for alternative energy sources. As the external factors, the EU, and the internal factors within Germany pushed for re-employment of coal energy, Baerbock promoted cooperation within the Baltic Sea region on the production of offshore wind energy. Utilizing the now assumed presidency of the Council of the Baltic, Baerbock explained electricity from wind and other renewable energy sources will free Europe from Russian energy imports and combat global warming.⁹⁶

As Russia weaponized Europe's dependence on Russian gas in its war against Ukraine, Baerbock stated phasing out fossil fuels is therefore not only a climate policy necessity, but also a security policy imperative.⁹⁷ As future initiatives, Baerbock recognises the high potential in Ukraine for renewable energy, for wind and solar. Hence, Baerbock advocates to update the pipeline from Ukraine to carry green hydrogen to Europe. This would make it possible to transport Ukrainian green energy to the European Union, avoiding dependency on Russia and bringing money to Ukraine.⁹⁸ This shows how Baerbock advocates an intersectional approach to international climate. Combining climate policy with security policy provides a sustainable and secure solution to both matters.. These serve as examples for why Baerbock moved international climate policy to foreign ministry from the Environment Ministry.

⁹⁴Annalena Baerbock, "Speech by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the Conference „Sustaining Peace amidst the Climate Crisis,” German Federal Foreign Office, May 2, 2022, <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/baerbock-preview/2524870>.

⁹⁵Katherine Walla, "Annalena Baerbock on a 'Transatlantic Green Deal' and German Strategies in Facing Russia and China," Atlantic Council, May 7, 2021, <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/news/transcripts/annalena-baerbock-on-a-transatlantic-green-deal-and-german-strategies-in-facing-russia-and-china/>.

⁹⁶Kristian Sand, ed., "Baerbock Advocates Closer Cooperation," Baerbock Advocates Closer Cooperation ([deutschland.de](https://www.deutschland.de), 2022), <https://www.deutschland.de/en/news/baerbock-advocates-closer-cooperation>.

⁹⁷West Observer Europe, "Baltic Sea Council: Baerbock Wants to Strengthen Cooperation in Wind Energy," West Observer, May 25, 2022, <https://westobserver.com/news/europe/baltic-sea-council-baerbock-wants-to-strengthen-cooperation-in-wind-energy/>.

⁹⁸Katherine Walla, "Annalena Baerbock on a 'Transatlantic Green Deal' and German Strategies in Facing Russia and China," Atlantic Council, May 7, 2021, <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/news/transcripts/annalena-baerbock-on-a-transatlantic-green-deal-and-german-strategies-in-facing-russia-and-china/>.

In conclusion, Baerbock's goal and objective for her political outlook is green progression without repeating the mistakes made in the past. Baerbock advocates for green energy to replace Russian Gas and to overcome not only dependence on Russian Gas but to any future dependence on fossil fuels, whether it is to Russia or any other country. She sees renewable energy not only as a necessity for climate action but also one for security since she considers renewable and green energy to be the future for energy independence; and she is using her position as foreign minister to do so. She opts for generating greener solutions through advocating the implementation of radical change instead of going back to solutions that worked before at the expense of the climate, except when it comes to using nuclear energy. Even though nuclear energy is a zero-emission power source, both Baerbock and the Greens draw a hard line when it comes to employing nuclear as they argue its risks outweigh its benefits. Baerbock aims to generate solutions for these aims through increasing intersectional cooperation amongst the EU, G7, and G20 countries to strive towards the same goal as a collective force.

Annalena Baerbock's Impact

The impact of Annalena Baerbock's policies have been transitional to Germany's political outlook, both domestic and foreign, regarding designating climate action as a wider category that encompasses the future policies and initiatives.

Analysing Baerbock's policies, implemented and planned, enables the profile to assess the impact of the solutions and the effects they had on a broader scale as well as to pattern the possible reaction they might receive. This section examines how Baerbock's solutions are affecting Germany's international and domestic politics, as well as climate action. The impact assessment will focus on the solutions, domestic and regional, to the employment of fossil fuels and the repercussions of Russia's war in Ukraine regarding the employment of fossil fuels. It is important to note that Baerbock's ascent to foreign ministry is rather contemporary. Therefore, most of the initiatives and implementations, proposed or planned during the period, cannot be fully assessed at the point of writing this report.

The Impact of Baerbock's Policy Outlook Domestically

Prior to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, simultaneous exit from coal and nuclear was supported by the German government and the plans were in place accordingly. The sudden lack of energy supply caused by Russia weaponizing the European dependency on gas to aid its war against Ukraine caused controversy regarding Germany's exit from both of the energy sources concurrently.

Coal is currently Germany's most important fossil power source⁹⁹ and exit from nuclear power had already had its opposition both within and outside of Germany. The exit from coal is certain for Germany's future agenda as Vice-Chancellor and minister for economy and energy indicated dependence on coal is still a dependence on the most polluting of fossil fuel and comes with its own security risks.¹⁰⁰ However, Germany has, now seems, made peace with the fact that coal power plants running longer than planned is a short-termed solution to fight with the lack of energy supply and a price to pay for the repercussions of Russia's war in Ukraine.¹⁰¹ The officials of Federal Minister of Economics Robert Habeck (Greens) plan to create a national coal reserve for the German power plants in addition to higher gas reserves.

It must be noted that Baerbock's current status as foreign minister limits her ability to influence and determine the course of domestic policies less than her time in the federal parliament. However, Baerbock compromising her anti-coal stance to manoeuvre the energy supply shortage indicates how determined and serious she is regarding anti-nuclear policy, even though nuclear is currently the cleanest form of energy available.¹⁰² From a climate perspective, this indicates a rare moment Baerbock puts her values and perspective before climate action since enabling the nuclear power plants to run longer would neutralise the need for coal and could even replace the coal power plants.

Whether it is to cope with the gap in the energy security of the country or for the future of EU climate-friendly action, Germany does not reposition itself and its foreign policy regarding a no-nuclear stance. This is a result of the Greens Party and Baerbock's policy outlook regarding anti-nuclear policies and their future agenda. Robert Habeck, the former co-leader of the Greens and now Vice-Chancellor, stated that he was not "ideologically opposed" to extending the use of the country's last reactors, but safety was a concern.¹⁰³

⁹⁹Benjamin Wehrmann, "CDU & Greens' Energy Politicians Clash over Germany's Coal Exit Speed," Clean Energy Wire, June 19, 2019, <https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/cdu-greens-energy-politicians-clash-over-germanys-coal-exit-speed>.

¹⁰⁰Angela Cullen and Birgit Jennen, "Germany May Extend Coal Use to Replace Russian Gas," Bloomberg.com (Bloomberg, February 28, 2022), <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-02-28/germany-mulls-extending-coal-phaseout-to-wean-off-russian-gas>.

¹⁰¹Angela Cullen and Birgit Jennen, "Germany May Extend Coal Use to Replace Russian Gas," Bloomberg.com (Bloomberg, February 28, 2022), <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-02-28/germany-mulls-extending-coal-phaseout-to-wean-off-russian-gas>.

¹⁰²Hannah Ritchie, "What Are the Safest and Cleanest Sources of Energy?," Our World in Data, February 10, 2020, <https://ourworldindata.org/safest-sources-of-energy#:~:text=Fossil%20fuels%20are%20the%20dirtiest,are%20vastly%20safer%20and%20cleaner>.

¹⁰³Angela Cullen and Birgit Jennen, "Germany May Extend Coal Use to Replace Russian Gas," Bloomberg.com (Bloomberg, February 28, 2022),

Habeck was not the only person concerned with the lack of safety of the plants and showcased it as a reason for the dismissal of nuclear power being a possibility. The Minister-President of Baden-Württemberg rejected CDU's demand for the same security concerns.¹⁰⁴ Together with the Environment Minister, Steffi Lemke, they dismissed suggestions that a new generation of nuclear power plants might prompt Germany to change course yet again by addressing nuclear power plants as high-risk facilities.¹⁰⁵

This results in polarisation. Baerbock and the Greens' anti-nuclear stance is encountering ever-growing opposition domestically and regionally from political parties, the EU, and intellectuals.

With nuclear power out of the picture, presently, Germany is in the search for external imports of natural gas, LNG, from Israel¹⁰⁶ and Qatar¹⁰⁷ to bridge the gap in supply and demand. Importing external resources of natural gas is currently the country's bridging solution during the transition until renewable and green energy become dependable sources of energy,¹⁰⁸ as she expects to generate all of its electricity from renewable sources by 2035, 15 years earlier than originally planned.¹⁰⁹ Imported LNG is currently accepted as the short/medium termed solution. For the long term solution, hydrogen gas is gaining popularity. In Germany's energy transition, green hydrogen is expected to be pivotal. According to the German government, hydrogen technology holds the key to the nation's future in sustainable energy. It is putting billions of euros into this industry. Germany wants to lead the world in clean hydrogen energy technologies, and the government has committed €9 billion to the effort. The country will be able to achieve its climate protection objectives with a carbon-neutral energy

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-02-28/germany-mulls-extending-coal-phase-out-to-wean-off-russian-gas>.

¹⁰⁴Die Welt, "CDU Warnt: Südwesten Womöglich Verlierer Bei Gasmangel-Lage - Welt," DIE WELT: Regionales : BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG (WELT, July 6, 2022),

<https://www.welt.de/regionales/baden-wuerttemberg/article239756467/CDU-warnt-Suedwesten-womoeiglich-Verlierer-bei-Gasmangel-Lage.html>.

¹⁰⁵Frank Jordans, "Germany Shuts down Half of Its 6 Remaining Nuclear Plants," ABC News (ABC News Network, January 3, 2022),

<https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/correction-germany-nuclear-shutdown-story-82051054>.

¹⁰⁶Jan-Christoph Kitzler, "Habeck Im Nahen Osten: Energiekrise Steht Im Mittelpunkt," tagesschau.de (tagesschau.de, June 16, 2022),

<https://www.tagesschau.de/ausland/europa/habeck-reise-nahost-103.html>.

¹⁰⁷Allison Meakem, "Germany Confronts Its Nuclear Demons," Foreign Policy, June 20, 2022,

<https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/06/20/germany-nuclear-power-energy-weapons-nato-russia-ukraine-war-energy-crisis-greens/>.

¹⁰⁸Jan-Christoph Kitzler, "Habeck Im Nahen Osten: Energiekrise Steht Im Mittelpunkt," tagesschau.de (tagesschau.de, June 16, 2022),

<https://www.tagesschau.de/ausland/europa/habeck-reise-nahost-103.html>.

¹⁰⁹Angela Cullen and Birgit Jennen, "Germany May Extend Coal Use to Replace Russian Gas," Bloomberg.com (Bloomberg, February 28, 2022),

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-02-28/germany-mulls-extending-coal-phase-out-to-wean-off-russian-gas>.

supply.¹¹⁰ On her trip to Kyiv on January 17, 2022, Baerbock stated the German Federal government's future agenda of opening an "office for hydrogen diplomacy in Kyiv." Baerbock added that "the office will assist in getting concrete projects on track as fast as possible."¹¹¹

One significant impact Baerbock's policy outlook has had over the years is showcasing the need and potential of renewable energies and the importance of phasing out fossil fuels. That is why importing natural gas has become a debated issue as well. As a result of Baerbock and the Greens' recent policy outlook, a significant acceleration from fossil fuels was in place to replace them with green energy through increasing the employment of renewables. However, the recent supply shock caused by Russia's war of aggression has caused polarization in regard to the value and security gas can supply. Meanwhile the Greens view importing natural gas as a short/medium term solution, other major parties such as SPD and CDU prospects it to become a solution.

Overall, switching back to coal power instead of utilising nuclear power is both harmful from a climate perspective and it creates a further dependency on a detrimental energy source. This demonstrates how challenging and difficult many of the past ideas were with regard to the population's willingness to pay for them.

Regional and International Impacts of Baerbock's Policy Outlook

Jennifer Morgan's appointment as Baerbock's climate envoy has been labelled as 'a bold choice' riling opposition politicians.¹¹² However, Baerbock defended her choice as she said Morgan's designation was 'a dream appointment' for Baerbock and she was glad that Germany was "getting a face" to its climate policy.¹¹³ According to Baerbock, Morgan's appointment was only the beginning. In the future, Germany is expected to not have a single climate ambassador. Instead, all of the 226 German diplomatic missions abroad will be made into climate embassies in all of the countries of the world.¹¹⁴

¹¹⁰ Germany Trade & Invest GTAI, "Green Hydrogen," Invest – Investment in Germany, September 27, 2022, <https://www.gtai.de/en/invest/industries/energy/green-hydrogen>.

¹¹¹ Nikolaus J. Kurmayer, "Germany's 'Hydrogen Diplomacy' under Fire in Ukraine," [www.euractiv.com](https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy/news/germanys-hydrogen-diplomacy-under-fire-in-ukraine/) (EURACTIV, January 19, 2022), <https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy/news/germanys-hydrogen-diplomacy-under-fire-in-ukraine/>.

¹¹² Christopher F. Schuetze, "Germany Has a New Climate Envoy: An American Greenpeace Activist," [The New York Times](https://www.nytimes.com/2022/02/09/world/europe/germany-jennifer-morgan-greenpeace.html) (The New York Times, February 9, 2022), <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/02/09/world/europe/germany-jennifer-morgan-greenpeace.html>.

¹¹³ Deutsche Welle and Richard Connor, "Greenpeace Head Jennifer Morgan Becomes Germany's First Climate Envoy: DW: 09.02.2022," [DW.COM](https://www.dw.com/en/greenpeace-head-jennifer-morgan-becomes-germanys-first-climate-envoy/a-60704120), February 9, 2022, <https://www.dw.com/en/greenpeace-head-jennifer-morgan-becomes-germanys-first-climate-envoy/a-60704120>.

¹¹⁴ Christopher F. Schuetze, "Germany Has a New Climate Envoy: An American Greenpeace Activist," [The New York Times](https://www.nytimes.com/2022/02/09/world/europe/germany-jennifer-morgan-greenpeace.html) (The New York Times, February 9, 2022), <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/02/09/world/europe/germany-jennifer-morgan-greenpeace.html>.

As the Federal Foreign Office's special envoy for international climate action, Morgan declared, she "will do everything to resolutely implement the Paris Climate Agreement." Limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees being her priority, Morgan advocated for radical cooperation and deep climate collaboration, especially now.¹¹⁵

To achieve this, Morgan will oversee Germany's participation in international climate cooperation at all levels and through an all-government approach. This will involve discussions at COP climate conferences and, more importantly, the actual implementation of policies from the Paris Climate Agreement.¹¹⁶ As the special envoy, Morgan has been to Indonesia to talk with the government about aiming to expand renewable energy quicker, and decommission coal power plants sooner to accelerate the pace of climate action. On the other end, Morgan visited the Sahel Region and Bangladesh to support those who have already been affected harshly by the climate crisis.¹¹⁷

Recently, Morgan attended the G7 Summit on June 26–28, 2022. During the summit, Morgan stated that the German hosts were committed to continuing advancing climate action despite the "horrific" war in Ukraine. In the summit talks, Morgan emphasised the importance of strengthening the response to world hunger and the announced emission reduction targets at the COP26 climate summit.

According to Morgan, Germany's interest in taking considerable action is not only limited to the need for climate survival but also includes getting a real competitive advantage in getting ahead of the emerging green economy by their companies.¹¹⁸

At the 2022 summit, the G7 countries were criticised for their failure to provide \$100 billion a year in climate aid, as it is their legal obligation under the Paris Agreement. Morgan emphasised the G7 and all the developed countries' commitment and determination to meet the goal.¹¹⁹ However, even if it seems like climate finance has grown over time, in reality, during the past eight years, less of

¹¹⁵ Jennifer Morgan, "Jennifer Morgan Is the New State Secretary for International Climate Policy," YouTube (GermanyDiplo, March 16, 2022), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpaQgc1vqc&ab_channel=GermanyDiplo.

¹¹⁶ Andreas Lang and Frank-Peter Klupiec, "Jennifer Morgan Is the New State Secretary for International Climate Policy," YouTube (Der Youtubekanal des Auswärtigen Amts, March 16, 2022), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpaQgc1vqc&ab_channel=GermanyDiplo.

¹¹⁷ Jennifer Morgan, "'There Has Never Been a Better Chance,'" deutschland.de, June 21, 2022, <https://www.deutschland.de/en/topic/environment/g7-and-climate-crisis-jennifer-morgan-on-climate-action>.

¹¹⁸ Mark Hertsgaard, "After the G7 Summit, Germany's Climate Envoy Says Rich Countries Are Still Falling Short," The Nation, July 1, 2022, <https://www.thenation.com/article/environment/climate-g7-jennifer-morgan-germany/>.

¹¹⁹ Mark Hertsgaard, "After the G7 Summit, Germany's Climate Envoy Says Rich Countries Are Still Falling Short," The Nation, July 1, 2022, <https://www.thenation.com/article/environment/climate-g7-jennifer-morgan-germany/>.

it has been perceived as "new and additional." According to Care Analytics' inspection utilising data reported to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the calculated figure is lower at 14 billion dollars.¹²⁰

The majority of the pledged climate aid has failed to materialise. The findings from CARE reveal that failure is far more egregious than originally recognised: not only are nations failing to pay the money they pledged in Copenhagen, but the money provided has instead been diverted from other crucial support.¹²¹ It is now more crucial than ever for the G7 nations to give a concrete plan for how they intend to raise and allocate the \$100 billion in climate aid.

Lastly, through employing the Baltic Sea Council Presidency, Germany initiated a new wind hub to offset Russian gas with Denmark in late August 2022. A project that is to be connected to the German grid is expected to supply electricity to 4.5 million homes in Europe in 2030. It will consist of an undersea cable through the Baltic Sea that will run from the Danish Island, Bornholm, to northern Germany. According to Baerbock, the project is expected to produce "more than twice the installed capacity of all German coal-fired power stations."¹²² This demonstrates a clear example of how renewable energy sources, with the instalment of the right infrastructure and strong collaboration, can come to the point where they can offset fossil fuel energy.

Despite the fact that the Russian invasion significantly hampered Baerbock's ideal process and political agenda, after almost a year in office, Baerbock is utilising the Russian invasion to advance her cause of more international cooperation and to highlight why a radical change in climate action is necessary now more than ever in the face of significant challenges.

Advantages and Limitations of Baerbock's Solutions

The strength of Baerbock's solution of transitioning to green and renewable energy to meet the demand is that it aims for European energy independence rather than shifting the dependency from Russia to another country or region. Secondly, it is in lieu of the European Green Deal and the carbon neutrality goals.

¹²⁰ Business Standard, "G7 Nations Consistently Breaking Promises for Climate Finance: Report," Business Standard (Business-Standard, June 23, 2022),

https://www.business-standard.com/article/international/g7-nations-consistently-breaking-promises-for-climate-finance-report-122062300152_1.html.

¹²¹ David Vetter, "As G7 Meets, the World's Richest Nations Water Down Aid and Climate Finance," Forbes (Forbes Magazine, June 28, 2022),

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/davidvetter/2022/06/27/as-g7-meets-the-worlds-richest-nations-water-down-aid-and-climate-finance/?sh=771a7cb31486>.

¹²² AP Euronews, "Denmark and Germany Approve Baltic Sea Wind Hub to Offset Russian Gas," euronews, August 29, 2022,

<https://www.euronews.com/2022/08/29/denmark-and-germany-approve-baltic-sea-wind-hub-to-offset-russian-gas>

The immediacy of the situation, however, creates the drawback of the solution. To replace coal and fossil fuels completely with renewable energy is a long-term plan since renewables cannot generate the same amount of energy as coal and gas can yet. As sustainable and climate friendly renewable energy is, it is unable to meet the energy demand and needs of both Germany and the EU when Russian gas is out of the picture in the short term.

The immediacy and the gap created in energy security are the main points that drive the veto-players against Baerbock's solution. Conservative politicians in the south-western German state of Baden-Württemberg have called for keeping natural gas plants as a backup while the country phases out coal.¹²³ Germany exiting two of its technologies along with the lack of supply created supply security concerns. Due to the high demand and renewable energy's current insufficiency to meet it, natural gas is advocated to be the bridging technology, meanwhile.¹²⁴

Among other things, CDU and CSU are pushing for longer operating times for nuclear power plants in Germany,¹²⁵ According to the French EU commissioner for the internal market, Thierry Breton, "It's very important that the three German nuclear plants that are still in operation keep operating for a longer time, as such a move would be "in the common European interest" to decrease European fossil fuel dependence on Russia.¹²⁶

Baerbock as a climate policy centred politician, and green policy supporters are opposed to employment of fossil fuels as the long-term solution. However, the external pressure from both within and outside of Germany and the immediacy of the demand enables fossil fuels, both gas and coal, to be a short-term solution, which Baerbock also admits, as the extended use of coal is "the price that we all

¹²³Benjamin Wehrmann, "State CDU Says Gas Power Plants Needed for Supply Security, but Ngos Decry Reliance," Clean Energy Wire, May 20, 2022, <https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/state-cdu-says-gas-power-plants-needed-supply-security-ngos-decry-reliance>.

¹²⁴ Die Welt, "Abkehr Von Russischem Gas: CDU Dringt Auf Neue Gaskraftwerke - Welt," DIE WELT: Regionales : BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG (WELT, May 18, 2022), <https://www.welt.de/regionales/baden-wuerttemberg/article238820517/Abkehr-von-russische-m-Gas-CDU-dringt-auf-neue-Gaskraftwerke.html>.

¹²⁵Die Welt, "CDU Warnt: Südwesten Womöglich Verlierer Bei Gasmangel-Lage - Welt," DIE WELT: Regionales : BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG (WELT, July 6, 2022), <https://www.welt.de/regionales/baden-wuerttemberg/article239756467/CDU-warnt-Suedweste-n-womoeglich-Verlierer-bei-Gasmangel-Lage.html>.

¹²⁶Sören Amelang et al., "War in Ukraine: Tracking the Impacts on German Energy and Climate Policy," Clean Energy Wire, August 3, 2022, <https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/ukraine-war-tracking-impacts-german-energy-and-climate-policy>.

have to pay for this war."¹²⁷ However going back to coal would be a considerable step backwards.

This solution, however, leads to a breaking point with the German Greens' stake and values. As a green policy first party, and climate action as the central policy politician, both the Greens and Baerbock put their value of no-nuclear before climate action. Nuclear energy as the CDU and the European Union pressed would be an alternative to coal and gas to gap the security matters as well as to meet with the demand. As a zero-emission energy source¹²⁸, nuclear energy would be the front-runner alternative of a climate action focused policy maker. However, from numerous members of the Green Party along with Baerbock there was a lack of mention and acceptance of gaining nuclear energy back. Baerbock and the Green Party's leadership continue to oppose bringing nuclear power back to Germany. Without significant pushback from the EU and within Germany, they will not compromise from their anti-nuclear position.

Even though Baerbock compromised her stance on coal in the short-term for the greater good, her solutions still continued to be in lieu with her political ideology and previous outlook, both for Germany and the EU to phase out fossil fuels to decrease the dependency on fossil fuels, including natural gas, and replenish energy security without turning back to nuclear. With winter approaching, the immediacy of increasing energy supply is ever-growing. The no-nuclear stance divides the support of existing fossil fuels. As Germany phases out both coal and nuclear power, importing natural gas and investing in new gas power plants will become a considerable part of the solution.

From a climate perspective, from Baerbock's political ideology to solutions, the impact of her leadership and policies make her a climate leader since Baerbock's part in accelerating Germany's exit from coal and gathering social, economic policies under a climate umbrella would be undeniable. Baerbock's policies, implemented and planned, have been in lieu of advocating green energy and climate action as well as showcasing how multifaceted climate action must be for it to work. In that perspective, campaigning for the re-opening of nuclear power plants would've been the public choice for an international climate policy focused politician and climate leader. However, Baerbock's reaction to the energy shortage with accepting coal power plants' running longer and no-compromise on nuclear power showcases a point in which her values and perception of

¹²⁷Angela Cullen and Birgit Jennen, "Germany May Extend Coal Use to Replace Russian Gas," Bloomberg.com (Bloomberg, February 28, 2022), <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-02-28/germany-mulls-extending-coal-phase-out-to-wean-off-russian-gas>.

¹²⁸U.S Department of Energy Office of Nuclear Energy, "3 Reasons Why Nuclear Is Clean and Sustainable," Energy.gov, June 2022, <https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/3-reasons-why-nuclear-clean-and-sustainable#:~:text=Nuclear%20is%20a%20zero%2Demission,byproducts%20emitted%20by%20fossil%20fuels>.

nuclear power overweight climate action. This creates an image of Baerbock as a politician and the Greens as a political party that advocates their way of being green over the greater good/general consensus.

The no-nuclear stance influences her image as a climate leader and international climate action in two ways. First, the lack of an equally powerful alternative source of energy made coal energy accepted as one of the temporary solutions and played in favour of the employment of natural gas and the necessity of new gas power plants. Second, considering that nuclear power is the cleanest energy available at the moment and the employment of it is being promoted by not only German intellectuals but the EU.

Conclusion

This report exhibited four components that were designed to give a complete analysis of Annalena Baerbock's motivations, actions, and influence through the lens of climate action, with each segment aimed at providing a clear understanding of Baerbock's role as a climate leader and the scope and impact of her initiatives. Since Baerbock is the first foreign minister to designate climate action as her primary policy issue and promise to prioritise international climate policies, her position on climate action is particularly significant both as a climate leader and as a politician.

As a legislator and an advocate for the environment, Baerbock demonstrates policies and actions toward three crucial challenges. Making the coal-free future Germany envisions a reality at home; tackling regional energy reliance and replacing it with renewable energy sources; and, globally, enhancing the intersectionality, cooperation, and effectiveness of climate policy.

Domestically, the greatest challenge that Baerbock is set to overcome is the question of Germany's energy balance and the role that coal plays in the country's energy mix. Despite the significant increase in renewable energy production over the past ten years, Germany still strongly depends on fossil fuel energy for domestic power production.

The EU is heavily dependent on fossil fuels even with substantial attempts such as the Green Deal. The effective development of international climate policies and action are significant for Baerbock's political ideology, as they build the framework for an environment that is connected and collaborative for climate action.

The fallout from Russia's invasion of Ukraine has been a major concern for Baerbock since natural gas was seen as a transition in her aim to increase the EU and Germany's use of renewable energy sources while reducing their dependency on fossil fuels. Of the quarter of natural gas in the bloc's energy mix,

90% of it is imported, with Russia being the main supplier. The disruptions in gas supply, the energy source sought out as the transition between coal and renewables, came over the Russian invasion of Ukraine, creating a climate and security problem for the EU.

Annalena Baerbock's defining moment as a climate-action-oriented politician and a climate leader began with her election as the co-chairperson of the Germany Green Party in 2018. It initiated the beginning of both Baerbock's career and a new chapter for the Greens. Baerbock's candidacy speech is particularly significant for her becoming a leader in climate action. It amply displays Baerbock's political vision: the need for radical change in climate action and the intersectionality of the issue; as well as her determination to make global warming the central issue in politics. The speech served as the catalyst for Baerbock's transformation into a climate leader.

The two main solutions of Baerbock's policy orientation are congruent whether she acted as the Green's co-chairperson or Germany's Foreign Minister. The first is an increase in departmental and organisational collaboration. The second is the gradual phase-out of fossil fuels, with complete decoupling from coal energy being prioritised.

Domestically, Baerbock stressed the urgency of hastening Germany's phase-out of coal energy with a socially acceptable plan in order to maintain popular acceptance. Hence, her policy outlook aimed to: Support employees and businesses, introduce climate protection agreements and European climate tariffs, tighten the rental price brake and ensure that tenants do not pay the costs of energy-saving renovation and the CO₂ price for heating, and initiate a mix of incentives and funding.

Baerbock's primary focus both regionally and globally has been on advancing global climate policies while fostering collaboration across EU union states, agencies, and organisations, with priority given to increasing the use of renewable energy sources. There have been three highlights of her policy outlook in this regard. First, moving the international climate policy to the Foreign Ministry from the Environmental Ministry to showcase the multifarious nature of climate action. Second, employing Germany's presidency in the G7 to advocate for the improvement of the bloc's ability to move forward with crucial policy tasks such as green and digital transformation. Third, recruiting the chief of Greenpeace International, American Jennifer Morgan, as her special envoy for international climate policy to situate Germany in a small group of countries with designated envoys to handle international climate change diplomacy.

The impact of Annalena Baerbock's policies on Germany's political outlook—both domestically and abroad—has been transitory. Baerbock's policy outlook demonstrated how connected climate action with numerous international issues

mainly with security. This impacted the narrative on surrounding what climate action is and how it should be handled globally for more efficient results.

Domestically, the Greens entered the federal government after 16 years of absence, with green policies integrated into the coalition agreement. Even though Baerbock moved to the Foreign Ministry as a result, the impact of her policies persists. Regionally, Baerbock advocates for decreasing the European dependency on both natural and Russian gas. By providing a stream of alternative, renewable energy sources, mainly the expansion of offshore and onshore wind energy, Baerbock works towards climate neutrality and energy security in Europe. Additionally, alternative sources for gas imports with the option to switch to H2 imports were sought out with multiple countries. Internationally, employing the Chief of Greenpeace International as her special envoy for international climate policy, places Germany in a central position of both power and influence regarding the future of climate action and policy making.

Annalena Baerbock stands at a very influential point as Germany's Foreign Minister, both politically and as a climate leader. Her ability to drive change started domestically, expanding to the regional and international environment. Coming from the Green Party as a foreign minister who pledged climate action as the central policy issue, Baerbock's impact on environmental policies are far reaching as well as influential.

As Germany's Foreign Minister, the EU's largest economy, Baerbock's influence, and impact are substantial for the European regional, and international policies. The most significant impact of Baerbock's political and policy outlook has been emphasizing and implementing an intersectional approach of climate action repeatedly and how it holds the key to solve numerous significant problems at the international level.

In the future, Baerbock's priority will be to make Germany and the EU come to a point where renewable energy sources meet the demand and need within the country and the bloc, eliminating the dire need for first coal and then other fossil fuel energy. The production of wind energy is a front-runner to meet the energy demand, especially the offshore wind energy to be obtained from the Baltic Sea region, an area that falls into her area of influence.

Internationally, plans for a transatlantic green deal are in the works, as well as employing Ukraine's renewable energy possibilities after the war to shift the dependence from Russia to Ukraine, a state that has been moving closer to the European Union over the years. In light of Baerbock's second political outlook: the necessity of increasing collaboration, under Baerbock's employment, her envoy is to follow and advocate for a more connected, and collaborative framework in

international climate diplomacy amongst departments and international matters, influencing the outline of climate diplomacy in years to come.

Baerbock is a pioneering climate leader. Her domestic, regional, and international policies are accordant with not only climate protection but action for it. The only controversy rises when it comes to employment of nuclear energy, something she and the Green party is ideologically opposed to. Aside from it, Baerbock's initiatives and policies, current and forecasted, are aimed to make climate action a more serious and a broader matter in international affairs as well as politics. Through this, Baerbock is changing the narrative on climate action, elevating it to the status of a crucial global matter that demands to be a collective issue which is worked towards in collaboration. This new approach to climate action creates an expansion to its importance, necessity, and matter.

This report on Annalena Baerbock's environmental policy can only evaluate the status quo: most of her policies cannot be fully evaluated yet for environmental success. However, this report provides an overview of Annalena Baerbock's climate leadership; environmental policies are meant to become an overarching umbrella for all other policies in all areas of collaboration, domestic, regional and international. Most importantly, Understanding this result serves as a basis as to how actors should approach Annalena Baerbock when wanting to shape her climate policies.

Bibliography

- AISBL, The European Chemical Industry Council. "Carbon Contracts for Difference: The Urgent Boost Needed to Deploy Breakthrough Green Deal Technologies." cefic.org, May 12, 2021.
[https://cefic.org/media-corner/newsroom/carbon-contracts-for-difference-the-urgent-boost-needed-to-deploy-breakthrough-green-deal-technologies/#:~:text=CCfDs%20are%20a%20funding%20mechanism,Emissions%20Trading%20System%20\(ETS\)](https://cefic.org/media-corner/newsroom/carbon-contracts-for-difference-the-urgent-boost-needed-to-deploy-breakthrough-green-deal-technologies/#:~:text=CCfDs%20are%20a%20funding%20mechanism,Emissions%20Trading%20System%20(ETS))
- Al Jazeera. "Germany Calls Nuclear Power 'Dangerous,' Rejects EU Plan." Nuclear Energy News | Al Jazeera. Al Jazeera, January 3, 2022.
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/1/3/germany-calls-nuclear-power-dangerous-rejects-eu-plan>.
- Alves, Bruna. "German Electricity Mix 2021." Statista, April 6, 2022.
<https://www.statista.com/statistics/736640/energy-mix-germany/>
- Amelang, Sören, Kerstine Appunn, Benjamin Wehrmann, and Julian Wettengel. "War in Ukraine: Tracking the Impacts on German Energy and Climate Policy." Clean Energy Wire, August 3, 2022.
<https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/ukraine-war-tracking-impacts-german-energy-and-climate-policy>

Amt, Auswärtiges. "Auf Dem Weg Zur Nationalen Sicherheitsstrategie - Der Dialogprozess." Auswärtiges Amt, 2022.

https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aussenpolitik/themen/Nationale_Sicherheitsstrategie/nationale-sicherheitsstrategie/2532862

Amt, Auswärtiges. "International Climate Diplomacy: Meeting of the Major Economies and Emitters." International climate diplomacy: Meeting of the major economies and emitters - Federal Foreign Office, 2022.

<https://germanyinafrica.diplo.de/zadz-en/major-economies-forum/2509200>.

Amt, Auswärtiges. "Speech by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the Opening of the Petersberg Climate Dialogue." German Federal Foreign Office, July 18, 2022.

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/baerbock-petersberg-climate-dialogue/2542866>.

Appunn, Kerstine, Yannick Haas, and Julian Wettengel. "Germany's Energy Consumption and Power Mix in Charts." Clean Energy Wire, August 3, 2022.

<https://www.cleanenergywire.org/factsheets/germanys-energy-consumption-and-power-mix-charts>

Baerbock, Annalena. "Bundesdelegiertenkonferenz Die Grünen: Rede Von Annalena Baerbock AM 27.01.18." YouTube. YouTube, January 27, 2018.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bcCB1kWuqk8&ab_channel=phoenix

Baerbock, Annalena. "Ein Versprechen Als Angebot – Ein Pakt Zwischen Industrie Und Politik." BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN. BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN, June 18, 2021.

<https://www.gruene.de/artikel/ein-pakt-zwischen-industrie-und-politik?site=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.gruene.de&from=%2Findustriepakt&to=%2Fartikel%2Fein-pakt-zwischen-industrie-und-politik>

Baerbock, Annalena. "Exclusive: German Foreign Minister on Arms, Gas, Russia, and Ukraine." YouTube. YouTube, July 26, 2022.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IELp2Z0Tb3g&ab_channel=RadioFreeEurope%2FRadioLiberty.

Baerbock, Annalena. "Speech by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the Conference „Sustaining Peace amidst the Climate Crisis." German Federal Foreign Office, May 2, 2022.

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/baerbock-preview/2524870>

Baerbock, Annalena. "Speech by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the Meeting of Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers." German Federal Foreign Office. German Federal Foreign Office, May 27, 2022.

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/baerbock-g7-climate/2533052>

Bateman, Jessica. "The End of the World's Capital of Brown Coal." BBC Future. BBC, April 20, 2021.

<https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20210419-the-end-of-the-worlds-capital-of-brown-coal>

Berlin, XinhuaNet. "Germany Will Not Achieve Energy Independence through Nuclear Power: Report." XinhuaNet, April 22, 2022.

<https://english.news.cn/europe/20220422/e4b803efa5174d98a7df3a205916d724/c.html>.

Bimmer, Fabian. "Germany Must Build New Gas Power Stations to Guarantee Energy Security - Scholz." Reuters. Thomson Reuters, October 27, 2021.

<https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/germany-must-build-new-gas-power-stations-guarantee-energy-security-scholz-2021-10-27/>.

Blank, Jörg. "Offshore-Windenergie Rückt in Den Fokus Für Baerbock." ntv.de . n-tv NACHRICHTEN, May 25, 2022.

<https://www.n-tv.de/politik/Offshore-Windenergie-rueckt-in-den-Fokus-fuer-Baerbock-article23355207.html>

Brussels-Energy, European Commission. "In Focus: Engaging with Energy Partners in a Changing World." European Commission - European Commission, July 6, 2022.

https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/focus-global-energy-partners-and-eu-2022-jun-14_en

Bundesrat, Der. "Mitglieder - Winfried Kretschmann." Bundesrat. Accessed August 3, 2022.

<https://www.bundesrat.de/SharedDocs/personen/DE/laender/bw/kretschmann-winfried.html>

Bundestag, Deutscher. "Sitzverteilung Des 20. Deutschen Bundestages." Deutscher Bundestag, October 26th, 2021.

https://www.bundestag.de/parlament/plenum/sitzverteilung_20wp

Bündnis 90 , Die Grünen. "Geschäftsordnung Der Bdk - Cms.gruene.de." Geschäftsordnung der Bundesversammlungen , 2009.

https://cms.gruene.de/uploads/documents/20170306_Geschaeftsordnung_BDK_neu.pdf

Canada, Global Affairs. "Government of Canada." GAC. Government of Canada, June 28, 2022.

https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/g7/index.aspx?lang=eng

Cliffe, Jeremy. "Annalena Baerbock: The Woman Who Could Become Germany's First Green Chancellor." New Statesman, June 15, 2021.

<https://www.newstatesman.com/long-reads/2021/04/annalena-baerbock-woman-who-could-become-germanys-first-green-chancellor>

Commission, European. "A European Green Deal." European Commission - European Commission, June 28, 2022.

https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

Council of the European Union, European Council. "European Green Deal." Consilium, June 29, 2022.

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/green-deal/>

Cullen, Angela, and Birgit Jennen. "Germany May Extend Coal Use to Replace Russian Gas." Bloomberg.com. Bloomberg, February 28, 2022.

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-02-28/germany-mulls-extending-coal-phaseout-to-wean-off-russian-gas>

de, Tagesschau. "Bericht Aus Berlin." tagesschau.de, February 27, 2022.

https://www.tagesschau.de/multimedia/video/video-994945~_bab-sendung-771.html

Decker, Frank. "Etappen Der Parteigeschichte Der Grünen: Parteien in Deutschland: BPB." bpb.de. Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, September 1, 2009.

<https://www.bpb.de/themen/parteien/parteien-in-deutschland/gruene/42151/etappen-der-parteigeschichte-der-gruenen/>

DIE GRÜNEN, BÜNDNIS 90/. Annkathrin Schäfer, and BÜNDNIS 90/ DIE GRÜNEN, GERMANY. EVERYTHING IS POSSIBLE Manifesto for the 2021 Parliamentary Elections § (2021).

Die Grünen , Bündnis 90. "Bündnis 90/Die Grünen Bundespartei - Bundesdelegiertenkonferenz." Wayback Machine, March 23, 2009.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20090324053820/http://www.gruene.de/einzelansicht/artikel/bundesdelegiertenkonferenz.html>

DIE GRÜNEN, BÜNDNIS 90/. "WAHLPARTEITAG Ein Sozialpakt Für Klimagerechten Wohlstand." BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN. BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN, September 19, 2021.

<https://www.gruene.de/artikel/ein-sozialpakt-fuer-klimagerechten-wohlstand>

Dinkel, Serafine, Dr. Anna-Lena Kirch , and Mark McQuay. "Toward an Inclusive EU, inside and Out." DGAP, May 11, 2022.

<https://dgap.org/en/research/publications/toward-inclusive-eu-inside-and-out>

Eddy, Melissa. "German Greens and Conservatives Choose Chancellor Candidates." The New York Times. The New York Times, April 19, 2021.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/04/19/world/europe/germany-greens-chancellor-annalena-baerbock.html>

EEA, European Environment Agency. "Global Climate Change Policies." European Environment Agency, November 23, 2020.

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate-change-adaptation/global-climate-change-policies#:~:text=The%20threat%20of%20climate%20change,interference%20with%20the%20climate%20system>

Europe, West Observer. "Baltic Sea Council: Baerbock Wants to Strengthen Cooperation in Wind Energy." West Observer, May 25, 2022.

- <https://westobserver.com/news/europe/baltic-sea-council-baerbock-wants-to-strengthen-cooperation-in-wind-energy/>
- Fiedler, Julia. *Der Realo-Fundi-Konflikt in Der Bundespartei Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen*. <https://www.grin.com/Document/72583>. Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany: Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (Institut für Politische Wissenschaft), 2007. <https://www.grin.com/document/72583>
- Flanagan, Mark, Martin Stuermer, Alfred Kammer, and Andrea Pescatori. "How a Russian Natural Gas Cutoff Could Weigh on Europe's Economies." IMF Blog. IMF, July 19, 2022. <https://blogs.imf.org/2022/07/19/how-a-russian-natural-gas-cutoff-could-weigh-on-europes-economies/>
- Geißelhardt, Sven. "Annalena Baerbock Privat: Was Ist Über Familie, Ehemann Und Kinder Der Außenministerin Bekannt?" Zur Startseite. Abendzeitung, July 13, 2022. <https://www.abendzeitung-muenchen.de/promis/annalena-baerbock-privat-was-ist-ueber-familie-ehemann-und-kinder-der-aussenministerin-bekannt-art-721756>
- GmbH, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. "Europawahl in Deutschland: Grüne Verdoppeln Ergebnis – Union Trotz Verlusten Stärkste Kraft." FAZ.NET, May 26, 2019. <https://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/europawahl/europawahl-die-gruenen-sind-zweitstaerkste-kraft-nach-der-union-16207624.html>
- Greens, European. "Why Annalena Baerbock Is Germany's Last Chance to Take Meaningful Action on Climate Change." European Greens, 2021. <https://europeangreens.eu/news/why-annalena-baerbock-germany%E2%80%99s-last-chance-take-meaningful-action-climate-change>
- Gremminger, Benedikt. "What Germany's New 'Traffic-Light' Coalition Means for Europe." The Brussels Times, November 29, 2021. <https://www.brusselstimes.com/195523/parties-reach-coalition-agreement-what-germanys-new-traffic-light-coalition-means-for-europe>
- GTAI , Germany Trade & Invest. "Green Hydrogen." Invest – Investment in Germany, September 27, 2022. <https://www.gtai.de/en/invest/industries/energy/green-hydrogen>.
- Hellemann, Angelika, and Thomas Block. "Grüne: Annalena Baerbock Im Interview 'Traue Mir Das Kanzleramt Zu.'" bild.de. BILD, December 20, 2020. https://m.bild.de/politik/inland/politik-inland/gruenen-co-chefin-im-interview-w-kommt-deutschland-2021-noch-an-den-gruenen-vorbei-74537764.bildMobile.html?t_ref=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.bild.de%2Fpolitik%2Finland%2Fpolitik-inland%2Fgruenen-co-chefin-im-interview-kommt-deutschland-2021-noch-an-den-gruenen-vorbei-74537764.bild.html%23fromWall#fromWall
- Hellwig, Vanessa. "Annalena Baerbock: Bombe Geplatzt! so Wirkt Sich Ihr Neuer Job Auf Ihre Familie Aus." DerWesten.de, May 18, 2022.

- <https://www.derwesten.de/politik/annalena-baerbock-familie-ehemann-grue-ne-daniel-holefleisch-kinder-toechter-tochter-id234193685.html>
- Hill, Jenny. "German Election: Merkel Wins Fourth Term, AfD Nationalists Rise." BBC News. BBC, September 25, 2017.
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-41376577>
- IEA, World Energy Statistics and Balances. "Europe – Countries & Regions." IEA, August 2022. <https://www.iea.org/regions/europe>
- IEA, World Energy Statistics and Balances. "Germany - Countries & Regions." IEA, May 19, 2022. <https://www.iea.org/countries/germany>
- Jakob, Nora, Katja Joho, and Silke Fredrich. "Trittin Und Kretschmann Im Jamaika-Sondierungsteam Der Grünen." Bundestagswahl: Trittin und Kretschmann im Sondierungsteam. Wirtschaftswoche, September 25, 2017.
<https://www.wiwo.de/politik/deutschland/bundestagswahl-2017/wahlticker-trittin-und-kretschmann-im-jamaika-sondierungsteam-der-gruenen/20359254.html>
- Joffe, Josef. "A Peacenik Goes to War." The New York Times. The New York Times, May 30, 1999.
<https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/magazine/home/19990530mag-joffe.html>
- Jordans, Frank. "Germany Shuts down Half of Its 6 Remaining Nuclear Plants." ABC News. ABC News Network, January 3, 2022.
<https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/correction-germany-nuclear-shutdown-story-82051054>
- Karnitschnig, Matthew. "German Greens Elect New Leadership Duo." POLITICO. POLITICO, January 27, 2018.
<https://www.politico.eu/article/annalena-baerbock-robert-habeck-german-greens-elect-new-leadership-duo/>
- Kefferpütz, Roderick. "Germany's Getting-to-Power Couple: Robert Habeck and Annalena Baerbock." Institut Montaigne. Institut Montaigne, July 11, 2022.
<https://www.institutmontaigne.org/en/blog/germanys-getting-power-couple-robert-habeck-and-annalena-baerbock>
- Kersting, Silke, and Dietmar Neuer. "Kernkraft: FDP Und CDU Kämpfen Für Längere Atomkraft-Nutzung – Scharfe Reaktion Aus Umweltministerium." Kernkraft: Umweltministerium kritisiert AKW-Vorstoß von FDP & CDU. Handelsblatt, July 12, 2022.
<https://www.handelsblatt.com/politik/deutschland/kernkraft-fdp-und-cdu-kaempfen-fuer-laengere-atomkraft-nutzung-scharfe-reaktion-aus-umweltministerium/28500472.html>
- Kitzler, Jan-Christoph. "Habeck Im Nahen Osten: Energiekrise Steht Im Mittelpunkt." tagesschau.de. ARD-Studio Tel Aviv, June 16, 2022.
<https://www.tagesschau.de/ausland/europa/habeck-reise-nahost-103.html>
- Koch, Moritz. "Thierry Breton Im Interview: Längere Laufzeiten Für Deutsche Atommeiler: EU-Kommissar Ermahnt Bundesregierung." EU-Kommissar fordert

- längere AKW-Laufzeiten in Deutschland. Handelsblatt, July 5, 2022.
<https://www.handelsblatt.com/politik/thierry-breton-im-interview-laengere-laufzeiten-fuer-deutsche-atommeiler-eu-kommissar-ermahnt-bundesregierung/28477000.html>.
- Kurmayer, Nikolaus J. "Germany's 'Hydrogen Diplomacy' under Fire in Ukraine." www.euractiv.com. EURACTIV, January 19, 2022.
<https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy/news/germanys-hydrogen-diplomacy-under-fire-in-ukraine/>.
- Kurmayer, Nikolaus J. "Intellectuals Urge Germany to Keep Nuclear Plants Online." www.euractiv.com. EURACTIV, October 13, 2021.
<https://www.euractiv.com/section/electricity/news/german-intellectuals-urge-state-to-keep-nuclear-plants-online/>.
- Lammel, Bettina-Schellong. "Völkerrechtlerin Aus Potsdam: Annalena Baerbock." Deutscher Bundestag, December 1, 2014.
https://www.bundestag.de/webarchiv/textarchiv/2014/kw49_wege_politik_baerbock-343548
- Mang, Christian. "Germany Taps Greenpeace Chief as Climate Envoy." Reuters. Thomson Reuters, February 8, 2022.
<https://www.reuters.com/business/cop/germany-taps-greenpeace-chief-climate-envoy-2022-02-08/>
- McGuinness, Damien. "Annalena Baerbock: Woman Who Could Be Germany's next Chancellor." BBC News. BBC, April 19, 2021.
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-56798783>
- McGuinness, Damien. "Annalena Baerbock: Almanya'da Başbakanlık Yolu Açılan Yeşiller Lideri Baerbock Kimdir?" *BBC News Türkçe*, BBC News, Berlin, 20 Apr. 2021, www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-dunya-56810131
- Meakem, Allison. "Germany Confronts Its Nuclear Demons." Foreign Policy, June 20, 2022.
<https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/06/20/germany-nuclear-power-energy-weapons-nato-russia-ukraine-war-energy-crisis-greens/>.
- Niedersachsen, NDR 1, ed. "Annalena Baerbock: Aus Pattensen Ins Kanzleramt?" NDR.de - Nachrichten - Niedersachsen - Studio Hannover. NDR, April 19, 2021.
https://web.archive.org/web/20210419153038/https://www.ndr.de/nachrichten/niedersachsen/hannover_weser-leinegebiet/Annalena-Baerbock-Aus-Pattensen-ins-Kanzleramt,baerbock180.html
- Nikolaus J. Kurmayer, "Germany Reactivates Coal Power Plants amid Russian Gas Supply Threats," www.euractiv.com (EURACTIV, March 9, 2022),
<https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy/news/germany-reactivates-coal-power-plants-amid-russian-gas-supply-threats/>
- Noyan, Oliver. "Greens Leader Baerbock: Extremist or Progressive Force for Europe?" www.euractiv.com. EURACTIV, September 3, 2021.
<https://www.euractiv.com/section/elections/news/greens-leader-baerbock-extremist-or-progressive-force-for-europe/>

- Office of Nuclear Energy, U.S Department of Energy. "3 Reasons Why Nuclear Is Clean and Sustainable." Energy.gov, June 2022.
<https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/3-reasons-why-nuclear-clean-and-sustainable#:~:text=Nuclear%20is%20a%20zero%20emission,byproducts%20emitted%20by%20fossil%20fuels>
- Online, FOCUS. "Baerbock Zahlte Knapp 11.300 Euro Für Auslandsstudium in London." FOCUS online. FOCUS online, May 29, 2021.
https://www.focus.de/politik/deutschland/gruenen-chefin-baerbock-zahlte-knapp-11-300-euro-fuer-auslandsstudium-in-london_id_13330376.html.
- Ritchie, Hannah. "What Are the Safest and Cleanest Sources of Energy?" Our World in Data, February 10, 2020.
<https://ourworldindata.org/safest-sources-of-energy#:~:text=Fossil%20fuels%20are%20the%20dirtiest,are%20vastly%20safer%20and%20cleaner>.
- Sachs, Goldman. "What Happens If Russia Cuts off Gas to Europe?" Goldman Sachs, July 20, 2022.
<https://www.goldmansachs.com/insights/pages/what-happens-if-russia-cuts-off-gas-to-europe-index.html>.
- Schultz, Stefan, and Gerald Traufetter. "Kohle: Robert Habeck Plant Nationale Reserve Für 30 Wintertage." DER SPIEGEL. DER SPIEGEL, February 28, 2022.
<https://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/soziales/kohle-habeck-plant-nationale-reserve-fuer-30-wintertage-a-ff82a7f2-be0c-4780-939e-0690238232b3>.
- Schumacher, Elizabeth. "Annalena Baerbock: Germany's First Female Foreign Minister Flourishes in a Crisis: DW: 07.03.2022." DW.COM, Deutsche Welle, 7 Mar. 2022,
www.dw.com/en/annalena-baerbock-germanys-first-female-foreign-minister-flourishes-in-a-crisis/a-61045086
- Steffen, Tilman. "Zeit Online." ZEIT ONLINE | Lesen Sie zeit.de mit Werbung oder im PUR-Abo. Sie haben die Wahl., April 19, 2021.
<https://www.zeit.de/politik/deutschland/2021-04/gruene-nominieren-annalena-baerbock-als-kanzlerkandidatin>
- STERN, de. "Darum Staunte Ihre Tochter Wegen Ihres Jobs." stern.de. STERN.de, December 4, 2021.
<https://www.stern.de/lifestyle/leute/annalena-baerbock--darum-staunte-ihre-tochter-wegen-ihres-jobs-30987186.html>
- Tenfelde, Beate. "Annalena Baerbock, Der Heimliche Star Der Grünen." noz, December 31, 2019.
<https://www.noz.de/deutschland-welt/politik/artikel/annalena-baerbock-der-heimliche-star-der-gruenen-blitzkarriere-seit-2013-20374725>
- Tagesschau, ed. "Baerbock Soll Kanzlerkandidatin Der Grünen Werden." tagesschau. tagesschau.de, April 19, 2021.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20210419092909/https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/innenpolitik/baerbock-kanzlerkandidatur-gruene-101.html>

Tatsachen über Deutschland, Deutschland.de. "A Pioneer in Climate Policy." Facts about Germany, 2021.

<https://www.tatsachen-ueber-deutschland.de/en/germany-glance/pioneer-climate-policy>.

The statistical office of the European Union, Eurostat. "Energy Statistics - an Overview." Statistics Explained, February 2022.

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Energy_statistics_-_an_overview

The statistical office of the European Union, Eurostat. "Where Does Our Energy Come from?" Shedding light on energy in the EU, April 14, 2022.

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/energy/bloc-2a.html#:~:text=In%202020%2C%20the%20energy%20mix,solid%20fossil%20fuels%20\(12%20%25\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/energy/bloc-2a.html#:~:text=In%202020%2C%20the%20energy%20mix,solid%20fossil%20fuels%20(12%20%25))

Thurich, Eckart. *Pocket Politik: Demokratie in Deutschland*. 4. Vol. 4. Bonn, Nordrhein-Westfalen: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, 2011.

UN, United Nations. "Climate Adaptation." United Nations. United Nations, 2021.

https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/climate-adaptation?gclid=Cj0KCQjw0oyYBhDGARIsAMZEuMuPHc6ztoZC6gzKtC2XdX_MLWS-HuJ43qwT4jZ3uMyaegjRmr2qaBAaAvxPEALw_wcB

UN, United Nations. "The Paris Agreement." United Nations. United Nations, 2021.

<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/paris-agreement>

U.S Department of State, BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS. "U.S. Relations with Germany - United States Department of State." U.S. Department of State. U.S. Department of State, June 23, 2021.

<http://state.gov/u-s-relations-with-germany/>

Walla, Katherine. "Annalena Baerbock on a 'Transatlantic Green Deal' and German Strategies in Facing Russia and China." Atlantic Council, May 7, 2021.

<https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/news/transcripts/annalena-baerbock-on-a-transatlantic-green-deal-and-german-strategies-in-facing-russia-and-china/>

Wehrmann, Benjamin. "CDU & Greens' Energy Politicians Clash over Germany's Coal Exit Speed." Clean Energy Wire, June 19, 2019.

<https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/cdu-greens-energy-politicians-clash-over-germanys-coal-exit-speed>

Wehrmann, Benjamin. "State CDU Says Gas Power Plants Needed for Supply Security, but Ngos Decry Reliance." Clean Energy Wire, May 20, 2022.

<https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/state-cdu-says-gas-power-plants-needed-supply-security-ngos-decry-reliance>

Welle, Deutsche. "German Election: Annalena Baerbock Calls for a 'Climate Protection Government': DW: 19.09.2021." DW.COM, 2021. (Date Accessed: 10 June 2021)

<https://www.dw.com/en/german-election-annalena-baerbock-calls-for-a-climate-protection-government/a-59232468>

Welle, Deutsche. "Germany's New Foreign Minister Puts Climate 'High up' on Diplomatic Agenda." [DW.COM](https://www.dw.com/en/germanys-new-foreign-minister-puts-climate-high-up-on-diplomatic-agenda/a-60065408), December 9, 2021.
<https://www.dw.com/en/germanys-new-foreign-minister-puts-climate-high-up-on-diplomatic-agenda/a-60065408>

Welt, Die. "Abkehr Von Russischem Gas: CDU Dringt Auf Neue Gaskraftwerke - Welt." DIE WELT: Regionales : BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG. WELT, May 18, 2022.
<https://www.welt.de/regionales/baden-wuerttemberg/article238820517/Abkehr-von-russischem-Gas-CDU-dringt-auf-neue-Gaskraftwerke.html>

Welt, Die. "CDU Warnt: Südwesten Womöglich Verlierer Bei Gasmangel-Lage - Welt." DIE WELT: Regionales : BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG. WELT, July 6, 2022.
<https://www.welt.de/regionales/baden-wuerttemberg/article239756467/CDU-warnt-Suedwesten-womoeglich-Verlierer-bei-Gasmangel-Lage.html>

Welt, Die. "Sprache: „Groko‘ Ist Das Wort Des Jahres 2013 - Welt." DIE WELT. WELT, September 29, 2015.
<https://www.welt.de/kultur/article122885876/GroKo-ist-das-Wort-des-Jahres-2013.html>